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VOL. V NO. 18

TUESDAY, 25 SEPTEMBER 1979 JEDDAH 4 DHUL QA'DA 1399. A.H.

FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL

Six planes shot down in dogfight

DAMASCUS, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Syria admitted losing four jet fighters Monday in a dogfight with Israeli war planes near Beirut and said two Israeli jets were shot down.

A military communique issued in Damascus said:

"At 1249 GMT Monday Israeli jets raided civilian camps in the Damour area south of Beirut.

"Our jets confronted them. A dogfight followed. Two Israeli jets were shot down and the remaining jets fled.

"We had four jets hit while the remaining planes returned to base safely."

Military sources said two of the Syrian aircraft crashed in the Shouf mountains southeast of the capital and two near the village of Aramoun, south of Beirut. According to the sources, no Israeli aircraft was hit.

A Reuters correspondent in Sidon said the dogfight, over the Damour-Vishref area, lasted for about five minutes. People in the southern port city heard the sound of explosions, he added.

He quoted witnesses as saying air-to-air missiles were in action and that they saw two "fireballs" falling on the mountain area south-east of Beirut.

Palestinian sources in Sidon said they believed the fireballs were two shot-down planes.

Beirut radio interrupted its newscast to announce that the clash took place at 2,400 (1240 GMT) when Syrian fighters intercepted Israeli planes in a mountain area near Beirut.

It said it had no more details about the clash "but two planes were seen falling" in the region.

On June 27, the Israeli Air Force, using the U.S.-made F-15 fighter for the first time in combat, shot down five Syrian MiGs in an aerial clash over Southern Lebanon.

Hoss in Damascus

Meanwhile Lebanese Prime Minister Selim Hoss arrived in Damascus Monday and met his Syrian counterpart, Muhammad Ali Halabi to discuss the situation in Lebanon.

Dr. Hoss also held talks on bilateral relations and the situation in southern Lebanon with President Hafez Assad.

Syria has a 30,000-man peace-keeping force deployed in Lebanon under an Arab League mandate.

Lebanon has been urging Arab leaders to hold a summit conference to discuss joint measures to deal with the continuing instability in the southern area bordering Israel.

Dr. Hoss told reporters that he hoped to go the proposed summit with the support of Syria and the understanding of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

The prime minister returned to Beirut later Monday.

German mark value hiked

BRUSSELS, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — West Germany agreed to revalue the mark against other key European currencies Monday, but bankers and foreign exchange dealers said the move was not sufficient to halt the worldwide flight to gold.

The West German move, believed taken in close consultation with U.S. authorities, was announced after a 15 hour meeting of finance ministers and central bankers of the European Monetary System here.

The meeting, which began Sunday and lasted into the small hours Monday morning, was the first currency realignment since formation of the EMS six months ago.

The group, which consists of all Common Market states except Britain, said in a statement that the two per cent addition to the mark's value followed "tensions exerted on the exchange markets in the past few days that were due to currency movements outside the EMS."

But currency dealers in West Germany and France said later Monday that the move appeared to have done little to prop up the value of members' paper currency, and added that stronger measures should have been taken.

The dollar, which has been falling in recent weeks, fluctuated uncertainly at first, then firmed a bit Monday, trading on the London Exchange at the close at 1.7700 marks, compared to Friday's close of 1.7647. The British pound was traded at \$ 2.1576 compared to Friday's \$ 2.1632. (See related story, Page 10).

The price of gold, which has been hitting



IN GENEVA: King Khalid Monday received the U.S. ambassador to the U.N. European headquarters in Geneva. The meeting was attended by Minister of Defense and Civil Aviation Prince Sultan and the King's adviser Dr. Rashid Pharann. Meanwhile King Khalid received cables of congratulation on the occasion of the National Day from Arab heads of state.

Mideast wars have cost U.S. up to \$ 70 billion

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — The last four Middle East wars have cost the United States up to \$70 billion, according to State Department calculations.

And this total — based on readily available figures — may fall far short of the actual dollar costs to the U.S. of the Arab-Israeli conflict, the department said.

"It is virtually impossible to capture in a single sum the total cost to the United States of the four wars in the Middle East," it said, "since the indirect costs of war spread out too widely."

But the State Department said the total of a number of easily calculated costs "comes to something between \$55 billion and \$70 billion."

The figures were provided to Congress following a request from the House Foreign Affairs Committee last May. At the time, the committee was holding hearings on the 1979 supplemental Middle East aid package for Egypt and Israel. The figures were published this month in a report on the hearings.

The costs to the U.S. include military and economic aid to Israel and the Arab states, American contributions to UNRWA and U.N. peacekeeping forces, and the immediate cost to the U.S. economy of the 1973-74

Arab oil embargo.

Here are some of the specific costs cited by the State Department:

— Following the 1973 war, the U.S. gave Israel \$2.2 billion to replace military equipment lost on the battlefields. "Because these were entirely grant funds," the department said, "the total budgetary impact of that appropriation was greater" than the 1979 supplemental aid package for Israel and Egypt.

— Since the 1973 war, the U.S. has provided Israel with over \$5 billion in military equipment. The American military supply program to Israel now tops \$1 billion per year, "a dramatic increase over post-1967 levels of about \$85 million per year."

— The immediate cost to the American economy of the Arab oil embargo of 1973-74 has been estimated at \$15 billion. The cumulative cost to the U.S. since then of higher oil prices is calculated to be about \$300 billion. "Even if only one-tenth or one-twentieth of these accelerated price increases could be directly ascribed to the 1973 war and the embargo, it would reflect another \$15-\$30 billion in war-related costs," the department said.

— Over the past 30 years, the U.S. has provided Israel with almost \$10 billion in general military assistance, not necessarily directly linked to the Middle East wars. By comparison, U.S. military assistance to Jordan over the same period was \$390 million.

— The United States has extended over \$13 billion in direct economic aid to the countries of the Middle East since the creation of the state of Israel. Including military assistance, total direct U.S. aid to the region has been \$25.5 billion.

U.S. contributions to the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which aids Palestinians displaced by the Arab-Israeli conflict, have totaled \$800 million, or about half the agency's total expenditures since its creation in the wake of the 1948 war.

— The U.S. has provided some \$300 million to United Nations for various peacekeeping forces in the Middle East over the past three decades. Total cost of these forces has been \$800 million.

The State Department also pointed out that the Arab-Israeli wars have "profoundly affected the economies of Europe, Japan and the developing world, as well as the international monetary system."

The department said: "While we cannot accurately count the costs to the U.S. economy stemming from these disruptions, they certainly influence our economy in very important ways."

Looking to the future, the State Department said, "it is even more difficult — one cannot begin to measure the potential costs of a great power confrontation or the effects of disruption of oil production on the United States and our major trading partners."

N. Yemen dedicates army depot

SANAA, Sept. 24 (SPA) — An SR20.8 million maintenance depot for Yemen's armed forces — a gift from the Saudi armed forces — was formally opened here Monday.

The central depot's dedication was attended by North Yemen chief of staff Lt. Col. Abdul Aziz Al-Barti, who thanked the Saudi armed forces for the gift and hailed the friendship between the two countries.

The dedication ceremony took place on the eve of the anniversary of the beginning of the Yemeni revolution.

In his reply to Col. Al-Barti, Saudi Ambassador Sheikh Tarrad Al-Harethi noted that North Yemen's armed forces will receive three more maintenance depots from the Kingdom.

Saudi aid to the country also includes road construction, water projects, electrification, and construction of schools and mosques, he said.

The depot opened Monday has been constructed on a 60,000 square meter piece of land, and includes separate buildings for repairs, maintenance and storage of spare parts for military vehicles.

Yamani visits Asharq al Awsat

LONDON, Sept. 24 (SPA) — Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani visited Monday the office of the Saudi Press Agency and those of Al-Jazirah and Asharq al-Awsat here. He discussed with the editors matters relating to their work in the U.K.

Fahd meets Jordanian envoy

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd and Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard Prince Abdullah discussed Saudi-Jordanian ties Monday with Ambassador Tharwat Al-Talibouni.

The meeting here came a day before Jordanian Interior Minister Brig. Gen. Suleiman Hara is to arrive in the Kingdom on a visit. He is to meet at the airport by Interior Minister Prince Naif.

Prince Fahd also held talks here Monday with UAE Oil Minister Mane Said Oteiba

and Omani Oil Minister Said Al-Shanqari, Prince Abdullah, Foreign Minister Saud Al-Faisal and Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani also attended the oil meetings.

Prince Saud also conferred with five high ranking Arab diplomats on matters of common interest Monday. Deputy Foreign Minister Sheikh Abdul Rahman Mansouri attended the meetings with the ambassadors of Gambia, Senegal and Mali and the charge of affairs of Chad and Mauritania.

Iraq warns of Gulf dangers

BAGHDAD, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — The ruling Iraqi Baath Party organ Al-Thawra Monday warned Iraq against intervening in Gulf region's internal affairs and trying to "play with fire."

In an editorial, carried by the Iraqi News Agency, the paper said "the criminal hands which will extend to any Arab part will find a sharp sword to dispel their sick dreams of expansion and aggression."

"The ruling forces in Iran still occupying three Arab islands contrary to logic are trying to play with fire through moving their agents, intervening in the affairs of the Arab Gulf states, making provocative statements and claiming Bahrain," it added.

Iran had occupied the islands of Abu Musa, Greater Tumb and Smaller Tumb

after Britain's military withdrawal from the Gulf in 1971.

The paper's warning came amid accusations by religious rulers of Iran that Shiite figures in some Gulf states were being arrested or deported. In addition, one of these Iranian leaders threatened that Iran would again claim Bahrain.

Al-Thawra said Iraq was honoring its Arab commitments in the Gulf and elsewhere, "and is capable of ensuring stability and security, putting an end to the new shahs and protecting its brethren against any possible danger."

It added that "preserving the Arab character of the Gulf heads all other priorities and considerations."

A senior Omani official meanwhile arrived in Kuwait Monday in the course of a tour to persuade Gulf states to back an Omani plan for the protection of the strategic Hormuz Strait.

Yousef Alawi, foreign ministry undersecretary of Oman, came here from Qatar, after similar earlier visits to Bahrain and Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait, Iraq and Bahrain have already publicly rejected any plan envisaging foreign involvement in the defense of the Gulf region, stressing this is the sole responsibility of the Gulf's littoral states.

Alawi conferred with his Kuwaiti counterpart, Rashid Abdul Aziz, soon after his arrival. Kuwaiti officials, who did not wish to be identified, said Aziz reiterated Kuwait's rejection of the Omani plan.

Read in

Arab news

today the first
excerpt of
Henry Kissinger's
memoirs
on Page 7

Sudanese doctors on strike

KHARTOUM, Sept. 24 (R) — About 3,000 Sudanese medical doctors went on strike indefinitely Monday in protest over the dismissal of about 40 of their colleagues by the government.

The ministry of health gave no reason for the dismissal of the doctors, including many veteran physicians, but some observers believe they were accused of being Communists.

One of the doctors said the strike will continue until the government reinstates their dismissed colleagues.

The strike will affect both hospitals and private clinics although some doctors will volunteer to work in emergency cases, one doctor said.

Sudanese doctors staged a three-day strike last year for more pay and better services, which ended when a compromise was reached with the government.

Vance at U.N.

Palestine case must be solved

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 24 (AP) — The United States gave assurances Monday that it intends to protect "the legitimate rights" of the Palestinian people in any Middle East settlement.

In a major policy speech, Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance called also for preserving Lebanon's integrity. He said a shaky ceasefire must be built up to a broader truce.

The annual U.S. statement to the U.N. General Assembly appealed for international cooperation, particularly in sharing oil and other resources.

Vance said the oil producers must understand there is a limit to what consuming nations can pay. But he also accepted high prices as inevitable.

"We accept the fact that that oil prices must reflect not only the strength of demand, but also the long-term scarcity of supply," Vance said.

The Middle East and Southern Africa were the two world regions where Vance saw the greatest danger of war. In fact, he said, their future may depend on decisions taken in the next few months.

Hussein meets Jackson

So far, the United States has not succeeded in drawing Jordan, Syria or Palestinians into the peace talks.

Before addressing the assembly, Vance met with Jordan's King Hussein. The king insisted in a meeting Sunday with the Rev. Jesse Jackson, a black civil rights leader bound for the Middle East, that Israel agree to withdraw to the pre-1967 war borders.

Vance said Lebanon's integrity was also crucial to peace in the region. "Lebanon has suffered all too much," he said.

The civil rights leader said Hussein told him that "the central thrust of the PLO — their real preoccupation — is self-determination, not the extermination of Israel."

He said Jordan "supports self-determination for the Palestinian people and the PLO, and they should have the option of a homeland."

PLO recognition

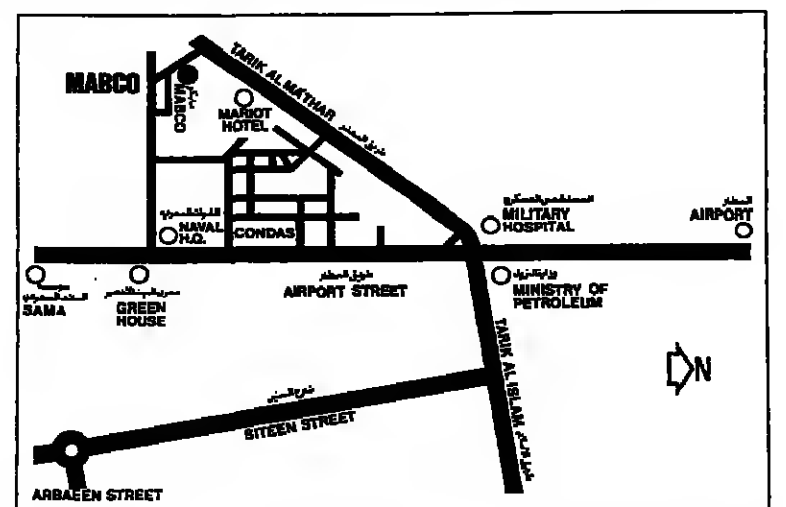
Meanwhile, Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet says there is a growing movement within Europe in favor of recognizing the PLO.

"As far as we are concerned, we already have contacts with the PLO, which means that we recognize the PLO as a fact," Simonet said in an interview published by the English-language weekly magazine Monday Morning.



MOVING ITS HEAD OFFICE TO NEW PREMISES

To accommodate its growing size, MABCO will be moving over to its new premises during this week. Following is the map of new MABCO Head Office in Riyadh:



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Algosaibi reiterates that state will sell off industrial holding

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 — Minister of Industry and Electricity Dr. Ghazi Algosaibi has repeated the government's promise to sell its share in industrial ventures to the public as soon as they are well established.

He told SPA Monday that the government wanted to remove obstacles blocking public involvement in industry, and not to compete with the public.

The Council of Ministers recently decided to allot 100,000 shares in the Saudi Arabian Fertilizer Company to the firm's workers. Dr. Algosaibi said that was proof that the government cared for the prosperity of the public and a confirmation of its belief that the fruits of economic development are the right of every citizen.

He added that it is the government's policy to distribute shares on the principles of equity and justice. Workers will not have to pay in cash, but in installments from the dividends of the shares they are allocated. They will also be

sold them at the issue price, far lower than market prices.

The minister thanked King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd on behalf of the workers for their concern with improving the workers' living standards.

The government has already declared its intention of selling the shares of several state and semi-state enterprises once they are established. They include the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation, Petromin's refinery companies and the Saudi Public Transport Company.

There has been a noticeable public interest in recent share offers. When SAPTO's formation was announced, three times the number of shares available were demanded by the public. The government allotted shares to subscribers in a sliding scale that favored the smaller investor over the larger.

Until recently the interest seems to have centered on the possibility of capital gains. Shares

in the Saudi Investment Banking Corporation were offered at SR100 in 1976, and proving that the interest was not misplaced rose to SR650 within six months.

Even when the stock was split three for one, the price of a single share went down to only SR350.

But there is a growing new middle class of people unwilling to put moderate savings into business or property and unable to earn commercial interest in the banks.



Dr. Ghazi Algosaibi

Every qualified Saudi accepted by Riyadh U

RIYADH, Sept. 24 — Not a single Saudi applicant who fulfilled all the requirements has been rejected by Riyadh University this year, according to the registrar, Dr. Abdul Wahhab Mansouri.

Mansouri said that 2,549 students will be distributed among the different faculties, according to the marks they obtained for their secondary school certificates and the other requirements they fulfilled.

He added that 45 students who did not fulfill the requirements, 39 graduates of the Scientific Institute here who also failed and one student who could attend only part time were rejected.

The 2,549 students accepted included 2,383 Saudis. Mansouri also said that 651 women students had applied, out of whom 458 passed and 193 failed.

He added that 334 were admitted and 124 were rejected. Of the ones admitted, 316 were Saudi and 18 non-Saudi.

He regretted that the university did not have a single Saudi or non-Saudi woman to teach geography. The subject will not be taught girls for that reason.

Mansouri's figures excluded students accepted on official scholarships, those taken into the Abha Faculty of Arts and graduates of the Arabic Language Institute.

Freshmen are to register from Dec. 1 and everyone else from Sept. 29. Students should go to their faculties for registration cards.

In other educational developments, a meeting was held Monday in Riyadh to discuss the progress of the adult literacy campaign in the Central Region. It was chaired by Dr. Hamad Al-Salloum, director of education in the region.

The meeting was due to discuss improving evening classes, to study their requirements for the coming academic year and to ensure that all they need is provided. It was due to be attended by the chief of the Adult Education Department and a number of directors of adult education colleges.

The Riyadh Education Directorate has produced a book on wiping out illiteracy which lays down comprehensive methods for adult education. Salloum told SPA that the book was the result of long research, and it will be useful to teachers of literacy.

He added that across the Kingdom 5,915 classes are to be opened for adult literacy courses in 2,139 schools this year.

UPM research director responds to criticism

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 — The Applied Research Institute at the University of Petroleum and Minerals in Dhahran is trying to find solutions for problems facing the country in using advanced petroleum, water and mineral technology, its director says.

In an interview published in *Al-Bilad* Monday, the director, Dr. Abdullah Issa Al-Dabbagh, said that the institute was set up as a Saudi organization for applied research. It tries to liaise with the government in order to bring UPM closer to the state, society and industry. It wants the university's potential to be used.

Dabbagh was replying specifically to complaints that the research carried out at UPM is a result of the personal inclinations of the teaching staff rather than a response to the needs of society.

Dabbagh said that the department's research falls into several divisions. One covers petroleum and natural gas technology, and includes a petrochemical section. Another takes in energy, and looks into diversification of the Kingdom's power sources away

from oil. It is doing research on solar energy.

Another division covers geology and minerals, and another environmental and water studies.

Dabbagh said that the institute offers consultancy services, and has assisted the Ministry of Agriculture and Water in improving its Riyadh pumping stations. Distribution of water in Riyadh is a particular problem because of its expansion and the distance the water must cover.

In Baha

Five-star hotel deal let

BAHA, Sept. 24 — An agreement has been signed for the construction of the first five-star hotel in Baha province.

Cotach-Lipp of France, who designed the Hotel Nasseryah in Riyadh, completed the plans for the Baha hotel for a company owned by Sheikh Al-Hamidi, *Arab News* has learnt.

It could not immediately be learned who won the SR 23 million contract, which calls for completion of the building in 23

months.

The French firm's designs include a main building of 70 rooms and eight suites. In addition, seven villas, and two meeting halls are planned for the site.

There has been a flurry of building activity in the area lately, including a major 60 mw power plant, new highway links, and a SR 522 million hospital.

The province, a region of great natural beauty, is felt to have considerable tourist potential.

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research conclusions with current market trends and then select the investment mediums best suited to the client's objectives.

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Our partner, Mr. André Bordier, will be at the Kaki Hotel, Jeddah, from September 28 to October 4. If you want to know more about our investment views, please contact him for an appointment.

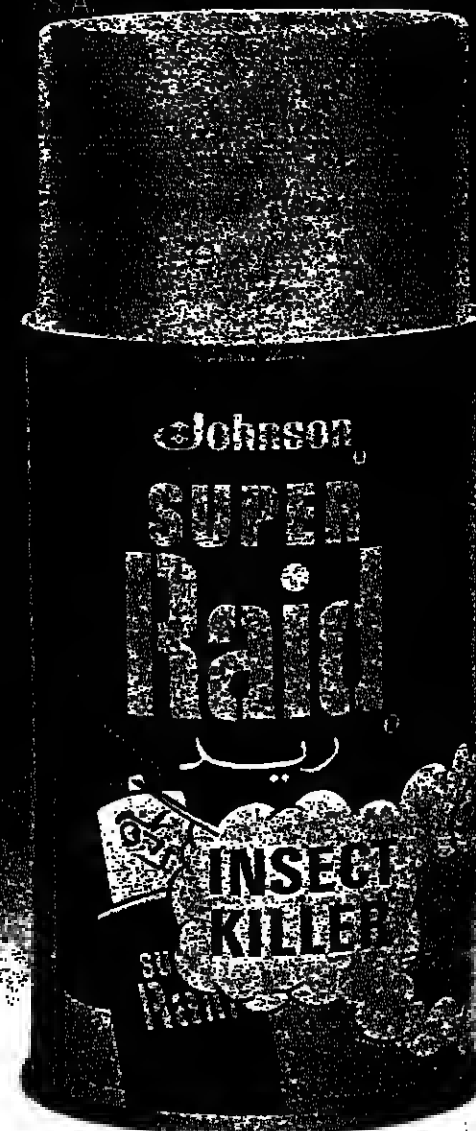
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Military city housing

Pakistanis win \$206m contract

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 — A Pakistani construction company has won a housing contract worth \$206 million in King Khaled Military City being built at Hafir Al-Batin.

The Pakistani Embassy announced Monday that the Airport Development Agency (ADA) won contract against competition from nearly 20 international companies.

The project involves construction of 1,753 housing units for officers.

The ADA was established in 1965 by the Pakistan government to develop and maintain Pakistani airports. It has been mainly responsible for the expansion of the airport net within the country.

The company is now active in several countries, including the

Kingdom where it is operating in joint venture with Al-Husseini Corporation.

In the Kingdom, apart from the new contract, the ADA has developed technical facilities worth nearly \$120 million at the Dhahran RSFA base and it is building the civil works for the Al-Kharj rural electrification project being carried out by the Pakistani state-owned National Power Construction Corporation.

The company specializes in the construction and maintenance of airfields, roads and all types of buildings as well as electrical and mechanical installations has also executed two major projects in Libya.

One involved design and consultancy including site selection and survey, on an air base in the

Sahara Desert. The other involved drawing up a master plan and feasibility study for the Benghazi Airport.

The ADA is negotiating several important projects in the Middle East.

It has on its rolls over 300 specialists, 600 engineers and 9,000 technicians, many of them Western trained.

Five hospitals

handed over

to government

JEDDAH, Sept. 24 — Dr. Hamad A. Isagir, deputy minister of health, says that the ministry has taken delivery of five hospitals in Jizan, Medina, Jeddah, Hofuf and Alkhobar.

Contracts have been made with some countries and specialized companies to run the hospitals, according to Al-Medina Monday.

The government of Nationalist China will operate the hospitals in Hofuf and Jeddah. Hofuf hospital will open in a few months, Jeddah's shortly after it.

Talks are going on with the faculties of medicine in King Abdul Aziz and King Faisal universities for running the hospital in Alkhobar.

The Jizan hospital will be run with the assistance of the Danish government.

Housing for hospital personnel is being built in the five cities.

Dammam buses roll soon

DAMMAM, Sept. 24 (SPA) — SARTCO buses will be operated here in two months time, it was decided by a committee set up to make final preparations for the

service. Bus stops and company offices have already been chosen.

A compound on the main Dammam to Ras Tanura highway has been acquired for the company's garages, housing and workshops. The committee will also decide on where should be sited: in each of Qatif, Jubail, Ruhaimah, Hassa, and Khafji.



DELEGATION: Crown Prince Fahd receives in Jeddah Sunday Frank Narongdej, the Thai minister of industry, and a delegation from Bangkok. The mission had been sent to invite the Crown Prince to Bangkok at the end of this year. Prince Fahd accepted, and the date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels.

Study under way

Credit Bank may increase loans

RIYADH, Sept. 24 — Studies are being made of how to increase the loans available from the Saudi Credit Bank to individual Saudis in need of money.

According to Al-Riyadh Monday, the study will recommend that loans for young men wishing to get married and obliged to pay anything over SR10,000 to the bride's father to do so should only be slightly increased.

It will also propose that loans to restore and renovate housing be higher than those offered for bridal-mooney.

The study is apparently to be submitted to the Ministry of Finance and National Economy.

In other government assistance, SPA reported Monday that the General Organization for Social Insurance in Bisha has so far this year granted 6,500 families SR13.5 million. Another 500 families, newly added to the list of regular welfare recipients, were given SR700,000, according to GOST's local director.

In Baha, the Philanthropic Society announced Monday that it has received further donations of SR56,340.

It has received SR30,000 from Riyadh Governor Prince Salman, SR5,000 from Sheikh Said

Muhammad Yahya Al-Zahrani, SR3,000 from Ali Saleh Jabran Al-Zahrani, SR300 from Sheikh Saleh Abdullah Karat Al-Zahrani, SR300 from Sheikh Hamdan Saleh Jabran Al-Zahrani, SR1,000 from Sheikh Said Ghadran Al-Ghamdi, SR120 each from Khamis ibn Ahmad Musfir, Ali Abdullah Karat, Muhammad Abdullah Karat, Muhammad Ahmad Abdullah Karat, Said Ahmad Al-Saban, Jarullah Muhammad Ali Hassan Al-Amari, Ahmad Said Al-Qasim, Said Muhammad Said, Abdullah Ali Majdou, Asli Aliq Aali, Jaari Daifullah Al-Zahrani, Saleh Awad Al-Attia, SR60 from Gharamullah Mousa Dagheera, SR5,000 and SR10,000 anonymously.

Urban improvement

SR225 million work awarded for Riyadh

RIYADH, Sept. 24 — Contracts totalling SR225 million were signed here Monday for the restoration of the Al-Masmak Fort here and surfacing streets in a number of districts in the capital.

Masmak Fort is the site of the night battle in which King Abdul Aziz slew the governor to capture Riyadh.

The seven contracts were signed by Mayor of Riyadh Sheikh Abdullah Al-Naim, on behalf of Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Prince Majed.

The names of the companies with which the contracts were signed were not disclosed.

The districts whose streets are to be surfaced are attached to Batha East municipality. They are Sulaymaneya, Ailya, Oma Hamman, Maathar, Manfouba, Malaz, Murabbae, Rawda, Nassim and Antiga.

The mayor said that the contracts will all be carried out within two months.

A Ministry of Communications official meanwhile said Monday that 22,000 kilometers of road will have been built and asphalted by the end of the Second Five-year Plan.

That falls short of the target of 25,000 kilometers.

The official, Abdul Aziz Khodari, assistant deputy minister for technical affairs, said that 21,000 kilometers of road had already been constructed and asphalted.

He added that among the most important roads under construction are Aqabat Shifar, Aqabat Al-Jowwa and the dual carriage way from Riyadh to Muzabemeya. Bids had been recently invited for the 69.7 kilometer first part of Abu Hadareyya to Naireyya road, between Abu Hadareyya and Turaiif.

Tenders were also invited for surfacing of a 35-kilometer road between Berak and Wadi Tera, and the maintenance of the Amlaj to Wajb road (170 kms); the Yonbu to Yonbu Al-Nakhi (74 kms); the Jouf to Qilba (166 kms); and the Waslat Abba to Al-Ithnayn to Al-Sawda to Jabal Nebran to Nammas (147 kms).

Minister of Communications Sheikh Hussein Mansouri said recently that the 3,000 kilometers which the ministry had fallen short of building will be carried over to the Third Five-year Plan.

Abdo Yamani gets film on Muslims in Australia

MELBOURNE, Sept. 24 (SPA) — Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani has received a copy of the Australian film *Al-Salam Alakum*, which describes the condition of Islam and Muslims in Australia.

Australian state television Sunday screened the 15 minute film on the 10,000 Muslims in Australia, who perform their prayers in 25 mosques. The biggest two of them were built with financial aid from Saudi Arabia, in Melbourne and Sydney.

The film said that the Ministry of Education in Australia has hired teachers to guide Muslim students there in the tenets of Islam.



Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani

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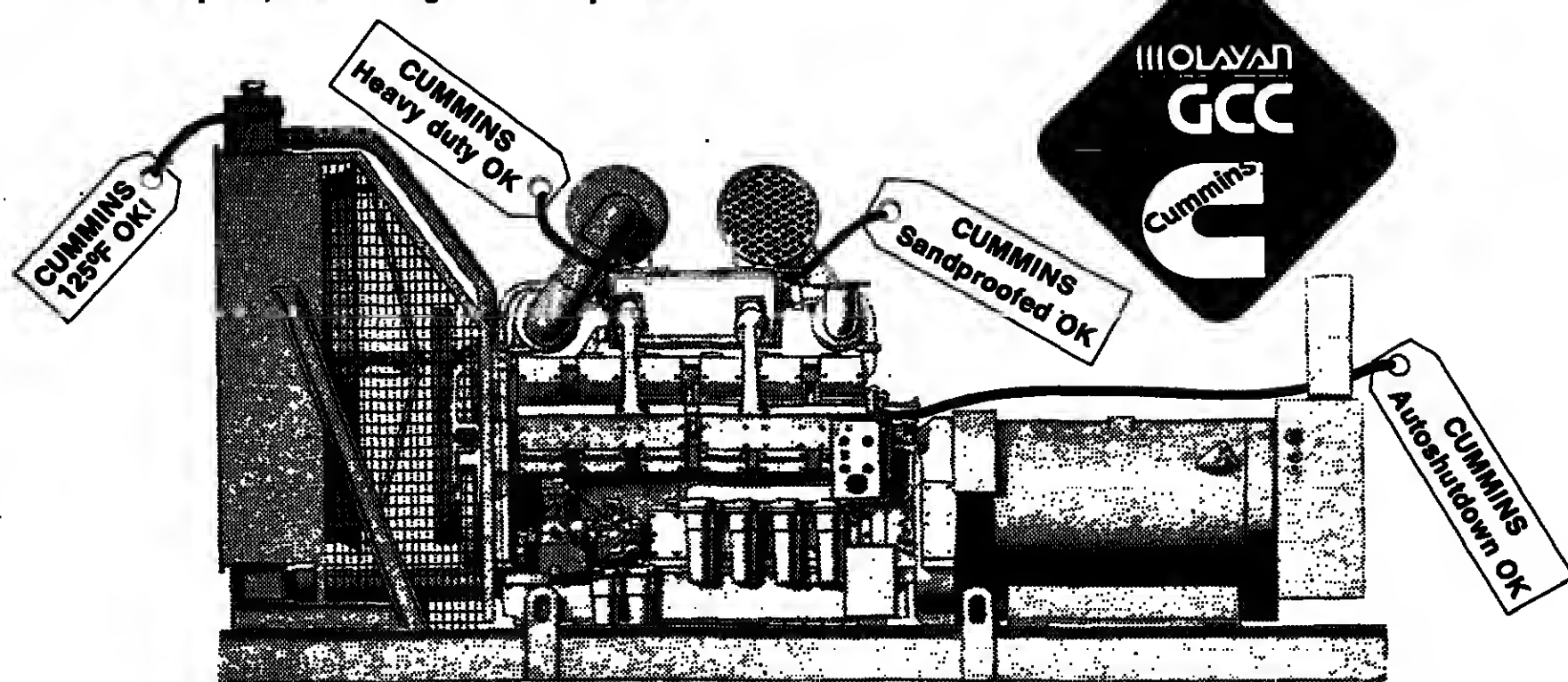
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Bakhtiar vows to return home to fight Khomeini

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (R) — Deposed Iranian Prime Minister Shapour Bakhtiar has said that he intends to return to Iran as soon as possible to oppose Ayatollah Khomeini.

"I am not waiting for Khomeini's departure from Iran. I am only asking for a minimum of security and legality. Then I will return to fight Khomeini," Bakhtiar told *Newsweek* during a recent interview in London.

Bakhtiar, appointed prime minister by the Shah and forced into exile by Khomeini, said the present government was worse than the Shah's. "It took the Shah years to develop a corrupt system. Khomeini did it in months," he alleged.

Bakhtiar claimed that he draws support from Iran's liberal bourgeoisie, technocrats, the middle class and women.

"One thing that I would like to

point out is that many Western people, especially Americans, think that Khomeini's religious system can stop the process of Communism," Bakhtiar said.

"They are completely wrong. His dictatorship is not in the interests of democracy. In fact, the Communists profit from this situation and are already making progress in Iran," he said without giving any further details.

Bakhtiar said the "basic stupidity of Khomeini's system and the results of his economic and social policies" would aid in overthrowing the Ayatollah's government.

Since leaving Iran, Bakhtiar denied having any contacts with the Shah and said the ousted monarch's return was "not likely at the moment or in the future."

As for Bakhtiar seeking outside help in his own efforts to return to Iran, he said: "I don't want material help, but I would like to ask Western countries to support my ideology of social democracy... the French and British governments are helping me by allowing me to speak out, to attack Khomeini's system..."

Regarding Kurdish autonomy, Bakhtiar said: "... Inside Iran, it is possible to give people greater self-determination, and, of course, the Kurds must have it. I cannot agree with Khomeini's manner of attacking the Kurds with tanks and other heavy weapons..."



Shapour Bakhtiar

Pakistan municipal vote starts today

ISLAMABAD, Sept. 24 (R) — Pakistanis in three of the country's four provinces vote Tuesday for the first time since the armed forces took power in a coup in July 1977.

The country's more than 100 political parties have been banned from taking part in the election to choose district and municipal councils, the first local bodies in Pakistan since municipal governments modeled in Britain's local councils were abolished in 1959.

The voting Tuesday is in Sindh and the Punjab, Pakistan's most populous and politically volatile provinces, and the northwest frontier province. Voting in the fourth province, Baluchistan, takes place on Thursday.

Pakistan's military ruler, Gen. Zia-ul-Haq, announced last month that he was going ahead with the polls, despite widespread opposition from politicians, because he considered them the cornerstone of democracy and necessary for an eventual return to civilian rule.

The politicians, mainly from the two leading political groups, the Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) and the People's Political Party (PPP) of executed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, fear that Zia will use the local bodies as an electoral college for indirect elections to parliament rather than the general elections he has promised for Nov. 17.

Doubling U.S. economic aid to Egypt, Israel 'unlikely'

CAIRO, Sept. 24 (AP) — The top U.S. aid official said Sunday the doubling of economic aid sought by Egypt and Israel is "unlikely" because of America's tight domestic budget.

Douglas Bennet, administrator of the Agency for International Development, did not rule out increases for America's two strongest allies in the Middle East.

Bennet, on a four-nation Mideast tour, spoke at a news conference in Cairo after meeting for 45 minutes earlier in the day with President Anwar Sadat in the Suez Canal city of Ismailia.

Both Egyptian and Israeli officials were in Washington earlier this month promoting large increases in their aid packages.

For 1981, Israel is seeking a doubling of economic help to \$1.6 billion while one high-ranking Egyptian official has suggested Egypt might do the same and ask for two billion dollars for 1981.

"The United States has many conflicting budgetary requirements upon us," Bennet said. "It

is unlikely our foreign assistance will increase anywhere near the billion dollars that (doubling Egypt's aid) would imply."

Total U.S. foreign aid is \$3.8 billion this year, of which Egypt gets nearly a third.

He said that the "same constraints" which limit Egypt's aid program would also apply to Israel.

However, he added "I certainly wouldn't rule out appropriate additional assistance."

PLO rejects conditions for dialogue with U.S.

DAMASCUS, Sept. 24 (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) does not oppose dialogue with the United States or Western countries provided there are no preconditions, the speaker of the PLO National Council, Khaled Al-Fahum, has said.

Fahum said Sunday there were no contacts with the U.S. administration at present.

The PLO rejected conditions for the talks set by the Americans, including acceptance by the PLO of Security Council Resolution 242, he said.

The resolution calls for the withdrawal of Israel from occupied Arab territories and endorses its right to live within

secure and recognized borders.

Fahum said acceptance of the resolution simply meant the end of the PLO.

He paid tribute to the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue, which he said had led to positive results including the rejection of the Camp David agreements and the foiling of the planned self-rule for Palestinians on the occupied West Bank and Gaza.

In a separate development in Amman, Palestinian sources said Sunday that 13 Palestinians have been released from jail in Jordan under a royal amnesty.

The amnesty marked the visit to Amman last Wednesday by PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Kyprianou to address Assembly

U.N. urged to implement Cyprus decisions

NICOSIA, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — President Spyros Kyprianou has said that he would ask the United Nations General Assembly in New York for justice and freedom for the people of Cyprus.

Kyprianou said Sunday before leaving for the U.N. that he would explore ways of getting the U.N. resolutions on Cyprus implemented, the Cyprus News Agency (CNA) reported.

Kyprianou Monday made a short stopover in Athens where he met with Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis to brief him on developments in the Cyprus issue.

He said he had in mind the possibility of an international conference on Cyprus or the setting up of



Spyros Kyprianou

a Security Council committee to help Secretary-General Kurt

Waldheim to carry out U.N. resolutions concerning the Mediterranean island.

"We shall convey the agony of the Cypriot people and their demand for justice and freedom," he said.

"After the decisions of the Commonwealth Conference and the nonaligned summit we go to the U.N. General Assembly with more hopes," Kyprianou was quoted as saying.

The nonaligned summit in Havana earlier this month called for immediate resumption of talks between the Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot communities on the Cyprus problem.

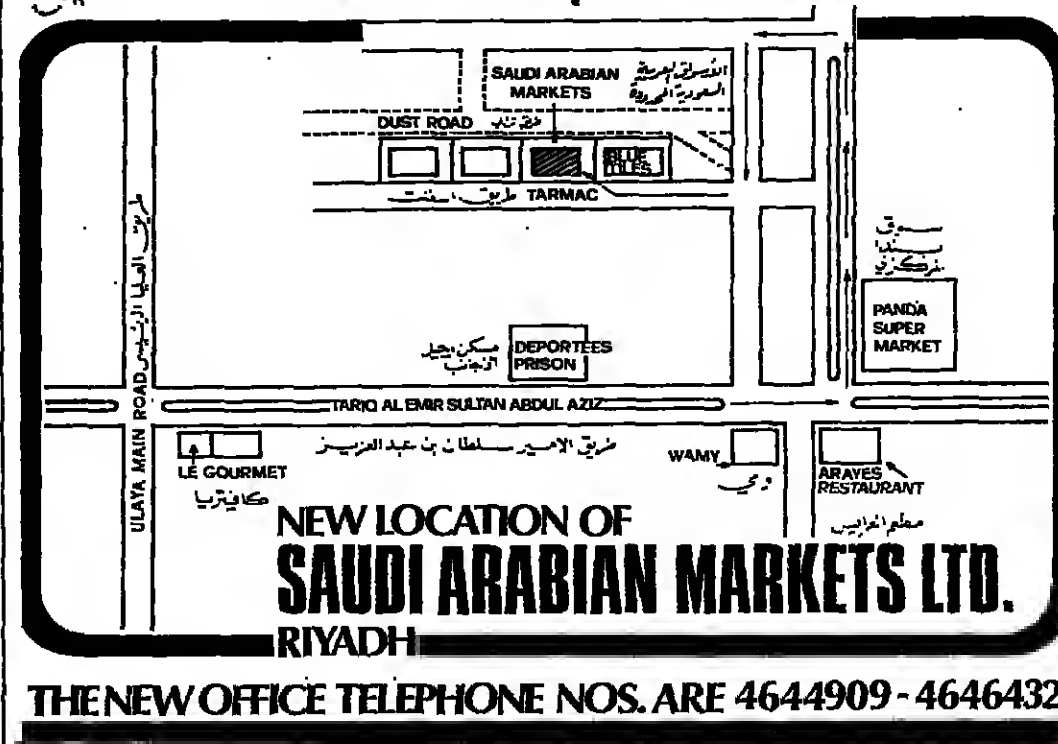
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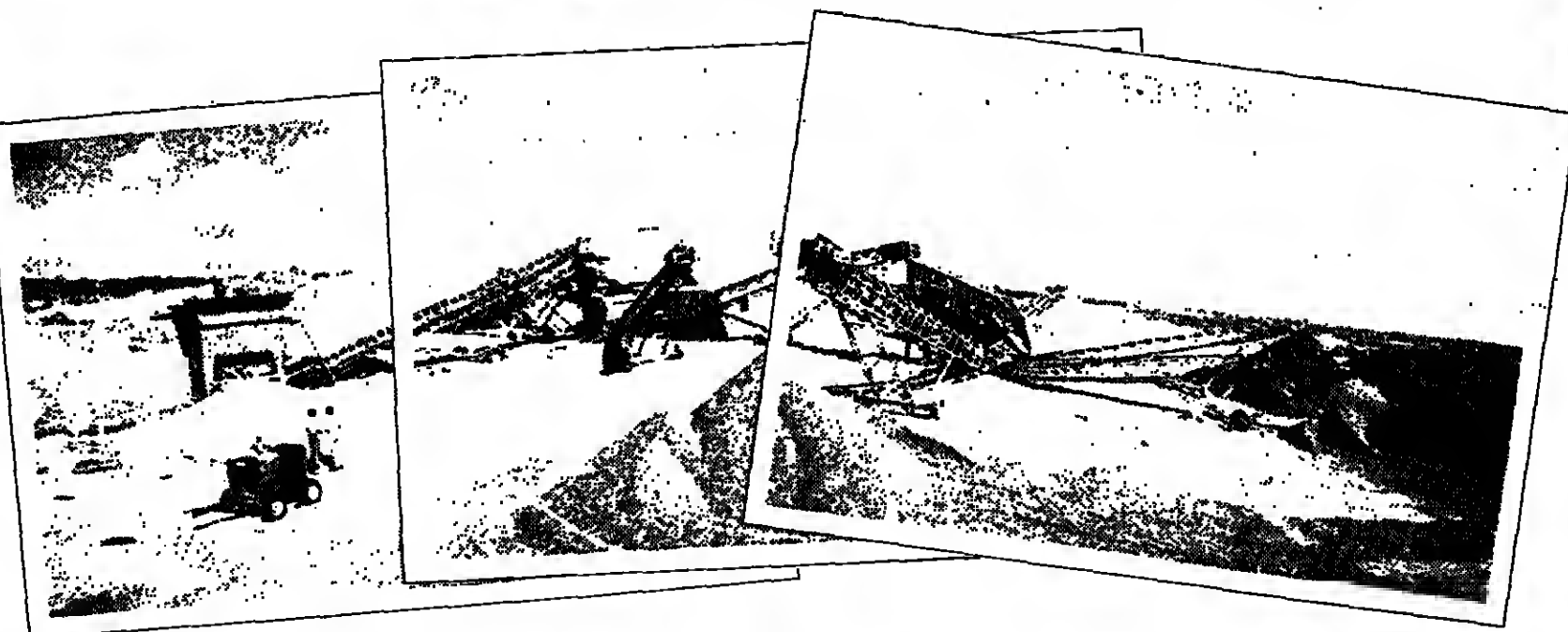
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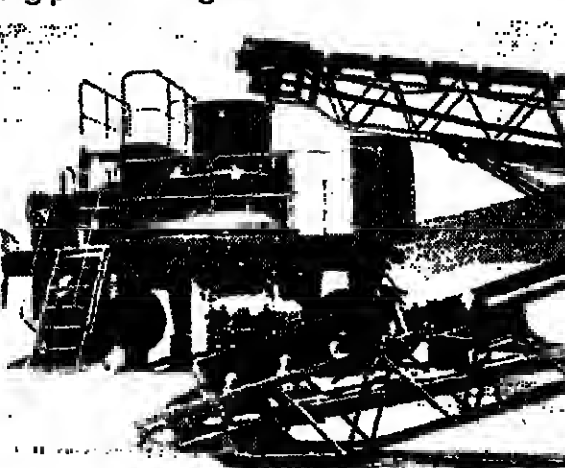
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Fresh terrorist attack reported

Suarez, military leaders huddle after Basque rebels kill general

MADRID, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez had urgent talks with leaders of the armed forces Sunday night to review security after Basque separatist gunmen shot dead the military governor of Guipuzcoa province, official sources said.

The Spanish government regards Sunday's killing of Brig.-Gen. Lorenzo Gonzalez-Valles Sanchez as another attempt

to wreck plans to give Basques a measure of home rule.

Gonzalez-Valles, dressed in civilian clothes, was shot in the back as he took a stroll with his wife along the promenade at San Sebastian, the Basque provincial capital where he had his headquarters.

The governor was the fourth general and the 12th military man to be murdered by urban guerrillas in Spain this year.

A spent cartridge found beside the body was of a type used by the Basque separatist guerrilla organization ETA which police had no doubt was responsible.

Meanwhile, as soldiers prepared to bury the general, a report of a new terrorist attack in northern Spain said several paramilitary civil guards were wounded in an abortive attack on a barracks.

The national news agency EFE said some of the raiders had been captured. The agency said a group of youths fired late Sunday night on a barracks in Lecumberri, wounding several guardsmen.

Defense Minister Agustin Rodriguez Sahagun flew to San Sebastian from Madrid for the funeral of Gonzalez-Valles.

The military wing of ETA is implacably opposed to a Basque autonomy statute to be voted on in a referendum next month.

ETA wants a separate Marxist state and when its gunmen shot dead two army officers in Bilbao last week, Spanish authorities feared a violent campaign against the statute was beginning.

ETA apparently believes if it continues to kill senior officers the army may intervene directly in the Basque country or even rise against newly-democratic Spain, opening the way for a popular uprising which ETA could lead in the region.

Menten's mental instability forces suspension of trial

THE HAGUE, Sept. 24 (AP) — A Rotterdam court suspended the trial of accused war criminal Pieter Menten Monday because of the 80-year-old millionaire's mental condition.

The court, which announced its findings after studying reports from two court-appointed psychiatrists and a physician, was scheduled to open a new trial against Menten Tuesday on war crime charges.

One of the reports called Menten "a mental and physical wreck."

The decision is not final, a justice ministry spokeswoman said, because it could be overturned by the Dutch Supreme Court. The public prosecutor will put the mat-

ter before the supreme court within the next two to three months.

The millionaire art collector still faces charges that he took part in the executions of at least 20 to 30 Jews and Ukrainians in July, 1941, in the then Polish territory of Podhorocze.

Menten will remain in his current state of virtual house arrest.

The spokeswoman said, however, that the court has changed his conditions of arrest and will allow him to leave his home and travel in the three adjoining provinces. But he must remain in Holland.

The court asked for a study of Menten's health in August to determine whether he was fit to stand trial.



DEMONSTRATION: Members of a leftist group in San Salvador march and raise clinched fists Sunday outside the labor ministry building. About 400 leftists seized the building three days ago and still held it Monday despite police attempts to force them out.

Up to 200,000 attend

Big N.Y. anti-nuclear rally held

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP) — Up to 200,000 anti-nuclear protesters gathered Sunday in Manhattan to hear big-name stars and activists such as Jane Fonda and Ralph Nader in the largest such demonstration in U.S. history.

Police at the six-hour rally said by late afternoon up to 200,000 had gathered. The largest previ-

ous nuclear rally was held in Washington in May and attracted 100,000 persons.

The New York rally was one of as many as a dozen being held during the weekend throughout the United States. It was the major public event in a week of concerts, climaxed Sunday by major rock 'n' roll stars who donated their performances to raise money for political activity and opponents of nuclear power.

Supported by several hundred protesters shouting their support, more than 130 demonstrators blocked the main gate of the Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant at Vernon Sunday during an attempt to disrupt the plant's annual refueling.

The rally was a colorful specta-

cle with many in the crowd wearing blazing red "anti-nuke" T-shirts, and waving banners that read "Phase out" and "no nukes."

A single engine plane hovered above, flying streamers that were inscribed with "No nukes."

The rally site was a sandy sanitary landfill along the Hudson River at the southernmost tip of Manhattan Island, looking over New York harbor at the State of Liberty.

With the sound of music drowning their words, Miss Fonda and husband, Tom Hayden, briefed the press before addressing the crowd. The couple reiterated its commitment to a solar energy society. Miss Fonda said the rally was intended "to warn people of the dangers of nuclear energy."

World Food Council urges aid to starving civilians in Cambodia

MANKLA, Philippines, Sept. 24 (AP) — The president of the World Food Council said Monday thousands of Cambodians are apparently starving every day and urged quick action by a "food-feeding force" to prevent even worse famine.

Arturo Tanco Jr., the Philippines' minister of agriculture, said such an international force would have to include China and the Soviet Union, whose foreign policies are in direct confrontation in the war-weary Indochina country.

Tanco called attention to a "very distressing, very alarming number of deaths" from starvation and disease in Cambodia.

He did not give specific figures, but said, "I assume that thousands are starving every day, and the sooner we get down to the job, the more lives we'll save."

Tanco said a representative of the International Red Cross stationed in Cambodia confirmed that as early as three weeks ago "thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands," were starving.

He said he also has been briefed by the United Nations Children's Fund and Prime Minister Kriangsak Chomanan of Thailand, with whom he had talks recently. Kriangsak said last week that the international community would commit cold-blooded murder in Cambodia if it did not step up its aid efforts.

Tanco agreed, saying it "would be a blot on the conscience of humanity if we did not take action internationally."

To do this, Tanco said, there was need for the World Food Program to step up its activities and for donor countries such as the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and the European Economic Community to be

generous both with food and funds. He said international institutions must "get together in a massive and immediate effort to move the food to where the hungry people are."

Tanco said it would be the first time aid would be taken from the half-million-ton world emergency food reserve, established formally last year to feed starving people "in a massive way."

Tanco said the "indication is that Vietnam would be amenable" to a food force in Cambodia, although he admitted he has had no formal communication with Hanoi about it.

New Caledonian protesters hold anti-French rally

NOUMEA, New Caledonia, Sept. 24 (R) — About 800 pro-independence protesters staged a peaceful demonstration Monday to mark the 126th anniversary of French rule in New Caledonia, ending weeks of tension in this mainly European town.

The demonstrators, mostly indigenous Melanesians, abandoned an unauthorized march in a narrow street when confronted by police armed with batons, tear gas and riot shields.

They then went to a park to listen to speeches calling on France to end its rule and withdraw from this South Pacific 1,000 miles east of Australia.

About 100 riot police flown in from France two weeks ago watched impassively over the independence demonstration with 200 local policemen.

A military parade by about 800 soldiers, sailors and airmen, a likely target for extremists, passed off without incident.

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Radiation leak ruled out in missing uranium case

ERWIN, Tennessee, Sept. 24 (AP) — Aircraft have found no detectable signs that missing bomb-grade uranium from a nuclear fuels plant escaped into the atmosphere, a U.S. government spokesman said Sunday.

"We are looking for several kinds of isotopes, but a number of overflights by aircraft carrying sensitive radiation detection gear failed to show anything identifiable."

But Ken Clark of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission added, "of course, you have to realize these are merely preliminary results. The data won't be fully digested for quite some time yet."

At least nine kilograms of enriched uranium are reported missing from the Nuclear Fuel Services Inc. uranium fabricating plant here.

Government records indicate that enough weapons-grade uranium has been lost from the plant over the last 11 years to make at least six atomic bombs.

The NRC said Friday its records indicate accumulated inventory losses of 110 kilograms from January 1968 through December 1978. Physicists say the "critical mass," or amount of fissionable U235 needed to set off a nuclear chain reaction — a bomb — is 17.55 kilograms.

The NRC ordered Nuclear Fuel

Services to shut its Erwin plant a week ago after the Getty Oil Co. subsidiary reported at least nine kilograms of 96 per cent fissionable uranium missing in its latest two-month inventory for the period June 18 through Aug. 14.



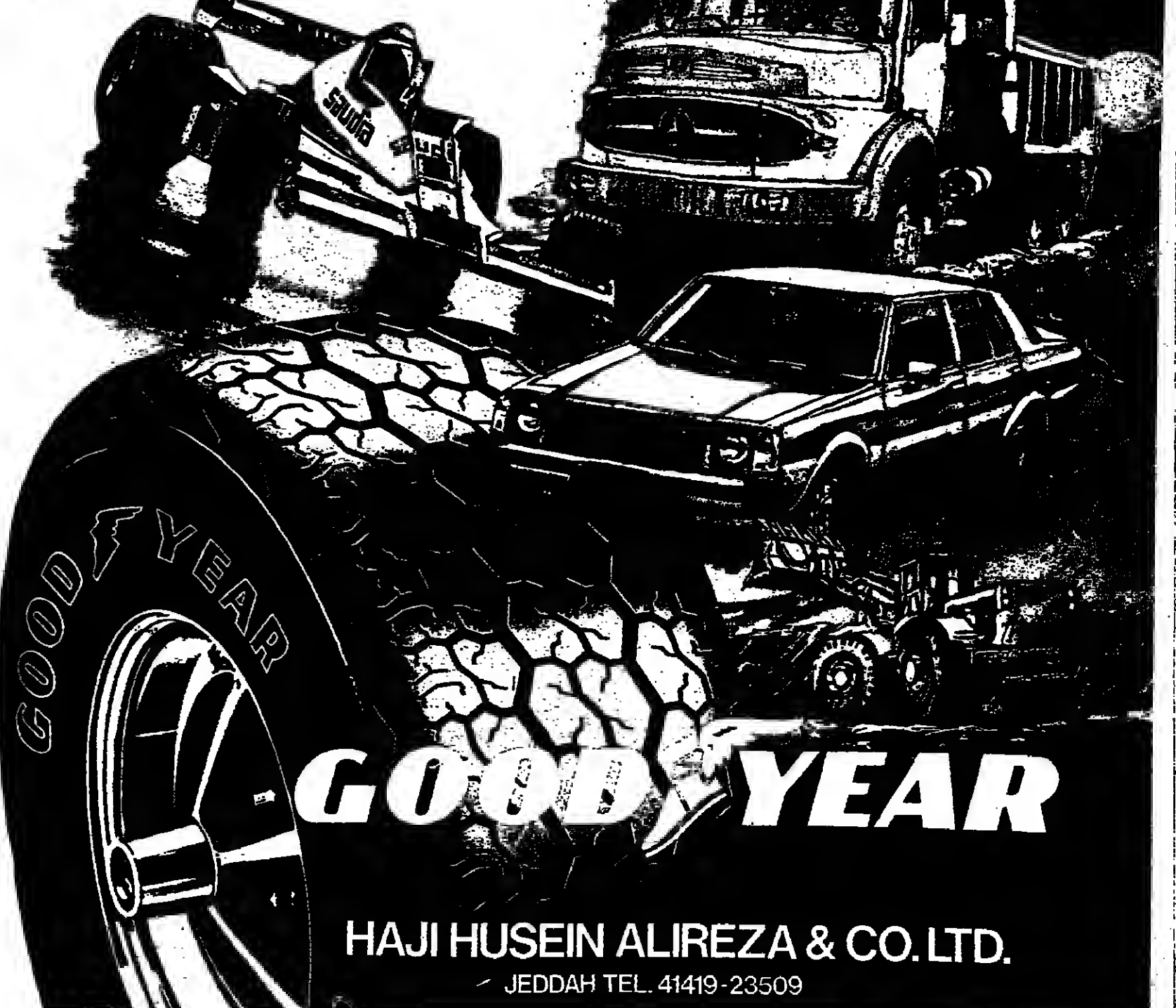
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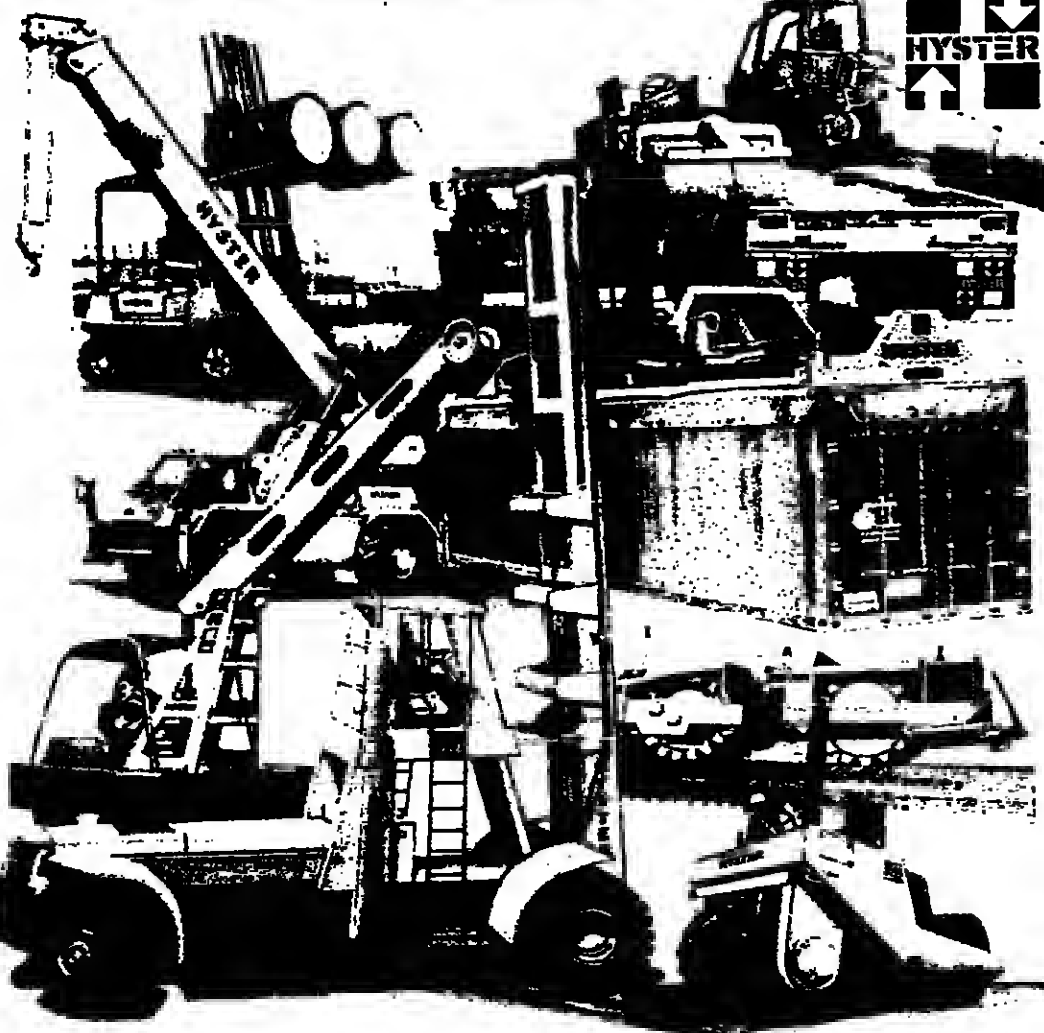
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A LITTLE UNITY...

An oft repeated saying by President Sadat is that Arab divisions will always outlive their opposition to his line.

He is of course right. He certainly would not have dared to make direct contact with the Israelis, and then persist in it as he still does, had it not been for Arab divisions. Sadat's disastrous line, it is true, did cause the Arabs to sink their differences momentarily in the Baghdad summit. But the line outlasted the unity of the opposition, and the Arabs are once more pursuing their internal feuds.

It is not enough that the leaders of the Arab world record constantly and at length their opposition to Sadat's policy. They have to actively seek its dismantling, before it succeeds in isolating Egypt finally from the rest of the Arab world, and place it on the same side of the barricades as the Israelis.

Countries like Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Tunisia have always sought to unite the Arab stand. Countries like Syria, Algeria, Iraq and the PLO are badly needed if the Arab world is to break Sadat's monopoly over initiatives for peace. They all must go beyond the negative attitude of merely denouncing Sadat's line into the positive one of formulating and promoting their own. The rest of the world, especially the United States, have to be faced with a fully developed policy not merely slogans of "rejection."

Some Arab governments are persisting in their attempts at finding the elusive common denominator. Prince Saud al Faisal, has visited Damascus after stopping at Baghdad handing President Assad of Syria a detailed position report from the Saudi government on the present situation in the Middle East.

While these moves, together with continuing efforts by the Kuwaiti and Tunisian governments, are not necessarily parts of a "master plan" they have to be warmly welcomed. But attempts at uniting Arab ranks cannot remain at the level of episodic efforts. Unless a unified strategy is soon worked out it will be too late to halt Egypt's drift away from the Arab world. Can the Arab world as a whole rise to this challenge?

Leyland plight reflects U.K. industry woes

By Ken Creffield

LONDON

One day in the early 1980s a new MG will roll off the Leyland production line at Cowley, Oxfordshire. It will have a Japanese engine and transmission, wrapped in a Japanese-designed body built with Japanese machine tools.

Members of the MG Owners' Club have offered to raise a million dollars to keep the trademark out of Japanese hands but that sort of money will be of little interest to Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of Leyland: he needs \$4 billion to keep the State-owned company afloat.

This week he unveiled a five-year rescue plan which will mean the loss of 25,000 jobs in the next two years and the closure or part closure of 13 plants. The future of another 36 plants will be kept under review.

It sounds very much like Edwardes' last rescue plan 18 months ago, which cost 18,000 jobs. Since he became chairman on Nov. 1, 1977, the 165,000 workforce has been steadily pruned.

If the latest plan is approved by the government, one in four Leyland jobs will have been sacrificed between 1978 and 1981. But most Britons do not blame Edwardes for the workers' misfortunes; they blame Leyland's appalling strike record.

On Aug. 30 last year, Edwardes announced that Leyland had had a "good day." There had been only 13 unofficial strikes.

At present Leyland, like the rest of British engineering industry, is the victim of a series of weekly strikes by engineering workers campaigning for more money. The dispute has already cost the company \$40 million — in a year in which it expects to lose \$100 million.

The engineers' action, which includes a ban on overtime, has given rise to yet another of the weird unofficial walk-outs that characterize Leyland's industrial relations.

It involves 120 engineers at a car body plant at Castle Bromwich. They are normally paid 15 minutes' overtime for changing into and out of overalls at the beginning and end of each day.

In spite of the overtime ban, they demanded that the payment should continue. Leyland refused, so the men called a strike which resulted in the lay-off of 2,400 of their workmates.

Edwardes, a diminutive 48-year-old South African, describes that kind of behavior as "suicidal." In a letter to all employees this week, he warned that, in the streamlined Leyland of the future, all plants will be judged on the criteria of output and cost-effectiveness.

"We cannot afford to back losers... If we have to close one plant or another, we will back those that have performed," he said.

The unions' answer came from Derek Robinson, chairman of the shop stewards' combine in Birmingham: "The unions should say enough is enough, and if that means striking to save their jobs, so be it."

Leyland is an amalgam of most of the great names in British motoring history — MG, Triumph, Jaguar, Daimler, Rover, Austin Morris and many others. It has produced a lot of potential winners in its time but they have failed to make big money due to poor productivity, slipshod workmanship, absenteeism and lack of profits to reinvest.

One example is the Mini, 21 years old this year. It could have been a world-beater but was under-invested and undersold because of its low profit ratio. Today, despite modernization of production plants, it takes twice as many man-hours to build the same car.

Leyland's market share has shrunk in the face of a wave of imported cars from Europe and Japan with a better reputation for reliability and model availability. When Edwardes was appointed, he made a raw appeal to "buy British" because of the importance of the car industry to the country's economic future.

The appeal failed and Leyland can no longer sell all the cars that come off its production line. In August, traditionally a good month for sales, imports took a record 58 per cent of the market and Leyland's share was down to 19 per cent, against 23 per cent a year ago.

Under Edwardes' new five-year plan, the aim is to sell a million cars a year. That is only half the figure generally regarded as the minimum for a mass car-maker and there are doubts that Leyland will survive beyond the 1980s.

The Japanese-backed Honda-MGs are vital to the company. They will cut back on the investment needed for tooling up on a new car and will plug a gap in its middle-range.

Honda is not worried about the protests of MG owners. Its concern is to protect its own name for quality, and it has insisted that Cowley, the most advanced plant in Britain, be improved to Japanese standards. — (OFNS)



The push for U.S. visa reciprocity

By Lewis H. Dingeld

WASHINGTON

The growing influx of foreign tourists coming here to take advantage of the cheap dollar is threatening the capacity of U.S. consulates to serve them and has provoked retaliation by at least one country.

Lines outside the consulate in Buenos Aires stretched for blocks in recent months and touched off a riot when Argentine police moved in to apprehend professional stand-ins who reportedly were charging \$100 to hold a place in the queue.

Officials at the Argentine Embassy here cite those troubles as a reason for their military government's decision to require visas of U.S. citizens visiting Argentina, starting in September. The Argentines followed the initiative of Brazil, ending the era in which Americans could travel throughout the hemisphere, except to Cuba, without visas.

The United States requires visas of all visitors except Canadians, Bahamians are also exempted, but they must fulfill requirements at least as demanding as those for a visa before being allowed in.

Increasing demand for visas has provoked some congressional consideration of a proposal to allow 90-day visits, at least by Japanese and European

tourists — who show little tendency to stay on as illegal aliens — without a visa.

No prompt action seems likely, however, according to consular officials at the State Department.

Spokesman Bernard Fennell said consular officials expect to handle 6.3 million visa requests in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, an increase of 21 per cent over last year. Fiscal 1978 was a boom year, too, with a 20 per cent increase over 1977.

According to Fennell, the number of consular officers has increased at percentages about half as high. Productivity increases, the result of electronic innovations, actually have allowed a decrease in the staffs of some major consulates in Japan and Western Europe, where issuing of visas has become routine.

"There are some posts where the staffing is adequate," said consular official David Bloch. But he said that even the number of overseas officers authorized by Congress — 1,803 at the start of this year — is maintained. Other officials said the office of management and budget was responsible for keeping the total short by almost 100 positions.

In the Argentine case, according to Fennell, the unprecedented demand finally was met, through overtime, sending in temporary-duty officers and foregoing the interviews with each applicant.

Before the line dwindled, however, some

would-be travelers almost certainly gave up the effort — and the U.S. embassy there estimates that those who did get their visas spent an average of \$1,000 each during their visits to the United States.

Some local peculiarities contributed to the Argentine demand. Inflation there is the highest in the world and the government increased limits on duty-free goods that could be brought home just when air fares were lowered. The result was that 18,000 visas were issued in June, compared with 5,800 for June 1978.

But the demand is up worldwide, with the office in London alone expecting to issue 700,000 this year. The U.S. Travel Service expects up to 21 million visitors this calendar year, compared with 19.8 million last year.

The visitors are expected to spend up to \$9 billion, a significant contribution toward reducing the U.S. balance of payments deficit.

Officials explain that the number of visitors far exceeds the number of visas issued because the visas are multiple-entry for several years, and because the total includes millions of Canadian entries.

Latin Americans, while anxious to come, clearly are not content with the Visa situation. "We insist on reciprocity," said an Argentine embassy official after the announcement that U.S. travelers must now have a visa to visit his country.

PLO, Israel vying for Latin influence

By Charles A. Krause

MANAGUA

Shortly after Panamanian strongman Omar Torrijos arrived here recently for a two-day state visit, he was presented with an Israeli-made Galil sub-machine gun by leaders of Nicaragua's new revolutionary government.

The presentation was symbolic since Torrijos provided the Sandinistas with military, diplomatic and financial support during their guerrilla war against former President Anastasio Somoza. Torrijos is considered a hero of the Nicaraguan revolution, a symbol of the international support the victorious Sandinistas received.

The Galil, however, is a symbol of the Sandinista victory for different reason. It and the Israeli-made Uzi sub-machine gun were the principal weapons used against the guerrillas by Somoza's defeated National Guard.

"Our people know of Israel's complicity with Somoza, and they greatly resent it," Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said in an interview. "On the other hand, we are greatly appreciative of the role played by the Palestine Liberation Organization and by many of the Arab states" in helping the Sandinista cause, he said.

The PLO's prize for providing arms, political support and, according to informed sources here, training for the Sandinistas likely will be the right to open a fully accredited office in Managua. Israel's punishment for aiding Somoza is the loss of a dependable ally that provided arms in 1948 and consistently voted with Israel in the United Nations.

Although Israel recognized Nicaragua's new government, the junta's sympathies and votes in international forums likely will be with the PLO.

A delegation of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries has been here to help the new government and Arturo Cruz, president of Nicaragua's central bank, said he is hoping to receive between \$50 million and \$100 million from OPEC.

The involvement of both Israel and the PLO on opposite sides of Nicaragua's recent civil war is one example of their growing rivalry in Latin America, where Israel traditionally had many friends and is doing all it can to keep them, including the reported sale of sophisticated arms to countries with right-wing military governments such as Somoza's Nicaragua, Argentina and Chile.

The Palestinians, meanwhile, supported by their allies among the oil-producing states, especially Iraq and Libya, have mounted an increasingly effective campaign in recent years to gain influence with Latin American governments.

This campaign is not unlike PLO efforts in the United States, where the Palestinians have information offices in New York City and Washington.

In Latin America, the PLO has been most successful with countries that are either heavily dependent on oil, such as Brazil which is considering an Iraqi request that the PLO be allowed to open an information office, or in countries with hopes of Third World leadership, such as Peru and Mexico, which have voted with the PLO in the United Nations and have allowed PLO information offices in Lima and Mexico City.

Mexico, which found that American Jews were boycotting its resorts four years ago as a result of its pro-PLO stance, has improved its relations with Israel in recent years and has allowed Israeli aircraft industries to open an office in its capital.

The PLO has also become allied with revolutionary groups such as the Sandinistas or the Montoneros in Argentina.

Meanwhile, Israel, which has diplomatic relations with almost all Latin American and Caribbean countries, has been willing to sell arms, with few exceptions, to any country that wants to buy. Among the countries Israel has either offered or sold arms to are Ecuador, Costa Rica and, according to Western diplomats, both Argentina and Chile, which were on the brink of war with each other last year.

Israel also maintains an extensive propaganda apparatus in Buenos Aires called the Center of Information and Documentation of Israel for Latin America. Israeli intelligence also is active in a number of Latin American countries, according to well-informed sources.

Although the current rivalry between the PLO and Israel for power and influence in Latin America is known only partially, the activities of both sides in Nicaragua and Brazil have become public in recent months.

During a visit to Brazil last May, a high Iraqi official requested permission for the PLO to open an information office. The request, under study by the Brazilian government, set off a storm of controversy.

saudi press review

Newspaper, Monday led with the Kingdom's National Day — the occasion of the 48th anniversary of its foundation by the late King Abdul Aziz. All of them issued special editions and congratulatory messages. They presented biographies of the founder and details of progress since his ascension to the throne.

All editorials dealt with the National Day.

Okaz said that when Abdul Aziz founded the Kingdom he also pledged to use all its resources to the service of the Saudis to make it for them after centuries of deprivation. What has been achieved so far is an indication of the success that has characterized that pol-

icy. "While the government and people are determined and in fact working together to keep pace with the advanced countries they are also careful to maintain their adherence to their religion and traditions."

"This policy has done extremely well not only in the country but outside it. Saudi foreign policy aims at strengthening ties with others and to do this it uses a policy of moderation aiming at the stability and security of the world at large. On the economic plane it is already a force to be reckoned with and is wisely employing its resources for the benefit of the rest of the world on the basis of

mutual interests. "A nation that possesses these qualifications is quite capable of continuing its march under the wise and modest leadership which makes for continuity of the regime that was founded by Abdul Aziz," it said.

Al-Jazirah said that the Kingdom's rates of economic growth are probably unique as far as the countries around us are concerned. It said that the "man-power here is being remoulded by experience and performance while our political influence is growing rapidly regionally and internally. We are now able to use our influence wisely in the realization of our Saudi Arab and Islamic goals."

"Saudi Arabia is the rallying point of the Muslims and is in the forefront of the Arab effort while at the same time it is one of the topmost believers in human rights to justice, equality, peace, security and stability," it said.

Al-Madina said apart from the importance of unification of the far flung country Abdul Aziz religious reforms put an end to prolonged divisions and disunity. "Today, more than ever before, we are firmly united round the meanings and ideals adopted by the founder."

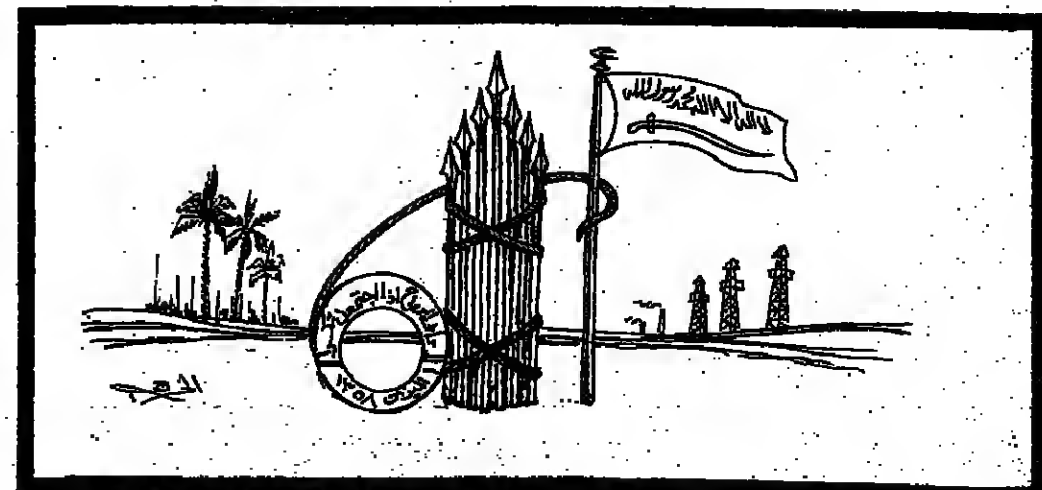
According to Al-Nadwa "the anniversary will always bring to mind memories of unification which is the distinguishing feature

of the occasion. For on this day 48 years ago the country, divided for centuries, became one under the flag of Islam after a long and arduous struggle by the founder."

"Saudi Arabia will remain loyal to the principles laid down by Abdul Aziz and will build its international relations with brothers and friends accordingly."

In addition, it will continue to spread the word of God all over the world with all the sublime meanings and genuine values that it represents."

It said these principles have stood the country in good stead in its foreign policy which make it a model for others to follow.



"United we stand; divided we fall" — Al-Riyadh

كلمات وألحان

The White House Days

Words and Shadows: Evolution of Middle East Strategy

EDITOR'S NOTE: Beginning Today

Arab News is publishing excerpts from Henry Kissinger's memoirs as they appear in its sister publication, *Ashraf Al Awasl*.

In these memoirs, *White House Days*, Kissinger says that his tenure in the White House — first as National Security Adviser and then as Secretary of State — was marked by internal tension and turmoil outside. Kissinger wrote these memoirs in two parts: the first covers from November, 1968 to January, 1973 and the second covers from then until January, 1977.

Ashraf Al Awasl, which has purchased exclusive Arabic rights to both parts, begins with publication of the first part. The second part, including the October, 1973 war and subsequent events, will appear at this time next year.

Despite the fact that the first part deals with issues as diverse as the Vietnam War, the invasion of Cambodia, Nixon's visit to China and the rise of Salvador Allende in Chile, *Ashraf Al Awasl* felt that it should begin with Arab issues and later go on to the other world topics.

Kissinger says that in writing the memoirs he tried as much as possible to cite official documents and records rather than rely on his memory. But this does not mean the door should be closed to skepticism about what he says.

The Arab attitude toward Kissinger and his policies is well known. But what is important here is to try and probe the mind of this man who influenced the course of destiny which has shaped events in the entire Arab world.



PLOTTING NEW STRATEGY: Nixon and Kissinger at the White House plotting a new Middle East strategy.

When I entered office I knew little of the Middle East. I had never visited any Arab country; I was not familiar with the liturgy of Middle East negotiations. The first time I heard one of the staple clichés of the region's diplomacy was at a dinner at the British Embassy in February, 1969. Someone invoked the sacred name of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, talking about the need for a just and lasting peace within secure and recognized borders. I thought the phrase so platitudinous that I accused the speaker of lying by leg. It was a mistake I was not to repeat. By the end of my time in office I had become familiar with all the old Middle East clichés; word had become reality, and substance had merged. I was immersed in the ambiguities, tensions, and frustrations of that alien, heroic, and exhilarating region. If the reader finds the jargon outlined in this chapter agonizingly swamp of endless maneuvering and confusion, he knows how I felt.

My personal acquaintance with the area before 1969 was limited to three brief private visits to Israel during the 1960s. I recall vividly my visit to Tel Aviv, the home of the national seminar at Harvard in 1957 and later my colleague as Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Israel. His kibbutz on the shores of the Sea of Galilee. Every square inch of its soil was cultivated with a passion, wrested by faith and suffering from the hostile circumstances of geography and conflict. Across the Sea of Galilee I remember a solitary fishing boat at the edge of the escarpment of the Galilee Heights, within easy range of the Jordan River. I thought when I saw the Galilee I was seeing a little of the materialist isophers' understanding of human nature. Here were a people, trained by faith through two millennia of persecution, come to him dreams that for all this had been more powerful than tragic reality. But I thought that the meaning of this faith was not exhausted in the defense of a country that seemed to turn into a ghetto, a place where a reconciliation of the men and women on top of the escarpment sooner or later, in the Middle East was not a physical necessity but a ritual fulfillment. I never tried to see that some day I might join the struggle for it, or did I then appreciate quite the flood of words used to try the various demands of the various positions. In that barren land of deserts and stark mountains from which three of the great religions have sprung, there is a profound meditation toward exaltation, unified by the fact that geography has set no bound to the human imagination. Only the land can survive in such a state of topography and climate: man's principal solace is nature, but faith and the human relationship. Nowhere else were to be found such a collection of leaders of such sharply defined personalities; nowhere else the convictions of individual men played a pivotal role. It is united with his fellows by a word and the word plays here a decisive role. Whether in the Talmudic exegesis or the tendency toward epic, the line is easily crossed and what the pragmatic West would consider empirical reality is the sphere of passionate logic. Woe to the unwary outsider who takes this linguistic heresy literally and seeks to a solution by asking advisers what they really want. That the parties to the Middle East conflict really want lies deep in an amalgam of convictions, sentiments, and dreams. Formal positions are like the shadows in the cave — reflections of a transcendent reality almost

impossible to encompass in the dry legalisms of a negotiating process.

It is very much a product of our twentieth century.

The conflict has not lasted for thousands of years, as is often said. The movements of Zionism and Arab nationalism, to be sure, were spawned in the late 1800s but they were not directed against each other. Only when the centuries of Ottoman rule had given way to the British Mandate, and the prospect of self-determination for Palestine emerged, did the Arab and the Jew, after having coexisted peacefully for generations, begin their mortal struggle over the political future of this land. The modern era, which gave birth to this communal conflict, then bestowed all its malevolent possibilities upon it. The Nazi holocaust added moral urgency to the quest for a Jewish state. But no sooner was it established and blessed by the international community in 1947 than it was forced to defend its independence against Arab neighbors who did not see why they should make sacrifices to atone for European iniquities in which they had no part.

Israel's victory in the 1948 and 1949 war in turn fueled the fires of Arab nationalism as traditional regimes, discredited by defeat, came under the sway of radical ideology — Pan-Arabism and socialism. Then the region became the focal point of Cold-War rivalry, which both exacerbated local conflict and posed the danger that outside powers could be dragged into major confrontation.

By 1969 Israel had existed for twenty years unrecognized by its neighbors, harassed by guerrillas, assaulted in international forums, and squeezed by Arab economic boycott. Its very shape expressed the tenuous quality of its statehood; it was only nine miles wide at the narrowest point between the Mediterranean coast and the Jordan border; the main road between divided Jerusalem and Tel Aviv at some places was located less than a hundred yards from Arab outposts. With implacable adversaries on all its frontiers, Israel's foreign policy had become indistinguishable from its defense policy; its cardinal and ultimate objective was what for most other nations is the starting point of foreign policy — acceptance by its neighbors of its right to exist. It naturally saw in the territories occupied in 1967 an assurance of the security that it had vainly sought throughout its existence. It strove for both territory and recognition, reluctant to admit that these objectives might prove incompatible.

This gulf in perceptions — in which, as in all tragedies, both sides represented a truth — is what had given the Arab-Israeli conflict its complexity and intractability. When truths collide, compromise becomes the first casualty. Agreements are achieved only through evasions. Progress evaporates as the parties approach specifics. This became increasingly apparent when we took office. The Middle East was still mired in the aftermath of the Six Day War. Positions had hardened, hostilities were increasing.

On June 5, 1967, Israel had exploded across its frontiers, climaxing a sequence of events in which Arab rhetoric had run away with Arab intentions. In May 1967 the Soviet Union had warned Egypt that an Israeli attack on Syria was imminent. This Soviet claim was false: whether it was a deliberate untruth designed to provoke tension and gain some cheap credit or whether it was an honest misunderstanding, it set in motion a fateful process. President Gamal Abdel Nasser impetuously ordered his army into the Sinai, which had been in practice demilitarized since 1956, and announced that he was closing the Strait of Tiran, which controlled access to the Israeli port of Eilat

from the Red Sea. He asked United Nations Secretary-General U Thant to remove the United Nations Emergency Force, which separated Israeli and Egyptian forces along the international boundary: it is doubtful that Nasser sought a military showdown; it is even possible that he was astonished by the alacrity with which U Thant acceded to his request. Nasser may have intended to do no more than strike a heroic pose.

Sometimes events mocking the intentions of the actors race out of control. Once the Egyptian army replaced the UN force on its frontier, Israel had no choice but to mobilize, because Israel's territory was too small to absorb a first blow. And once Israel mobilized, its decision to fight had to be made in a matter of weeks, for its economy could not stand the indefinite loss of manpower absorbed by the mobilization, and it could not demobilize with the Egyptian army on its borders. But international diplomacy operated at its leisurely pace. Exploration followed consultation and reassurance; the world's statesmen discussed various formulas to overcome the announced blockade of the Strait of Tiran. Inconclusive exchanges drifted on until Israel wiped out the Egyptian air force in one blow by a surprise attack on the morning of June 5. The war ended in six days with Israel occupying territories in Egypt, Syria, and Jordan — the Sinai, the Golan Heights, and the West Bank of the Jordan River. The new territory seized was three times the size of Israel itself.

Arab radicalism grew exponentially in the wake of the 1967 war. The policy of Egypt, the pivotal Arab country, and indeed of much of the Arab world, was still driven by the volatile Nasser. The growing presence of Palestinian guerrillas in Jordan threatened the survival of the moderate, pro-Western Hashemite King Hussein; agitation by the same groups kept Lebanon effectively without a government through most of 1969. The Soviet Union implanted itself more firmly in the region by sending massive military supplies to Egypt, Iraq, and Syria; the Arab front-line states, having cut their ties to the United States in 1967, became dependent on Soviet support, diplomatic as well as material. Whatever the Soviets' formal diplomatic position, their arms supply reinforced the irredentist and intransigent streak of Arab policy, expressed by the Khartoum Arab Summit of late August 1967 in the unanimous proclamation of the "three no's" — "no peace with Israel, no negotiation with Israel, no recognition of Israel."

Gradually some quarters in the Arab world began to understand that intransigence would perpetuate continued Israeli occupation of captured territories. While Syria turned its back on negotiations, Egypt and Jordan undertook tentative and reluctant feelers toward some form of accommodation. They demanded Israeli withdrawal to the pre-June 5, 1967, boundaries, but indicated a willingness to consider declarations of nonbelligerency, the right of each state to a secure existence, and recognition of Israel. Though this marked a quantum advance from the hostility that had characterized Arab attitudes for two decades, it fell far short of Israel's stated requirements: face-to-face negotiations, secure and recognized boundaries (a euphemism for border changes), frontiers open to trade and travel, and a guarantee of free navigation through the international waterways. Even the moderate Arabs would settle for nothing less than total withdrawal and they rejected direct talks. (At least publicly. Jordan in fact maintained secret direct contacts with Israel during that period.) The radical Arabs refused a peace process on any basis. The Palestinian commando

organization Al Fatah in a policy statement of October 1968 rejected "all compromises aiming at halt of armed strife," warned Arab governments against pursuing such a course, and declared itself in favor of a "free, open, non-sectarian, non-racist society in Palestine" — in other words, abolishing the state of Israel altogether.

Resolution 242, about which I was to hear so much more, merely papered over these differences when it was adopted by the UN Security Council on November 22, 1967, with the approval of the two sides. It spoke of a "just and lasting peace" within "secure and recognized boundaries"; it called for an end to "claims or states of belligerency" for Israeli withdrawal "from territories occupied in the recent conflict," and for acknowledgment of all states

"sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence." But it soon became apparent that these ambiguous phrases were acceptable to each party only because it could interpret them in its own favor. Egypt and Jordan interpreted the clause "withdrawal from territories occupied" to require withdrawal from all captured soil; Israel took "secure and recognized boundaries" to exclude a return to the lines before the Six Day War. To Israel withdrawal meant giving up tangible safeguards and it demanded a quid pro quo; to the Arabs withdrawal meant getting back what in their view belonged to them — hence, they considered Israeli withdrawal their right and not an Israeli concession.

These clashing perspectives permeated the Middle East dispute and prevented any real bargaining; each side sought to achieve its primary goal as the entrance price into negotiations. Egypt insisted that Israeli withdrawal should precede fulfillment of even negotiation of any of the other conditions. Israel demanded face-to-face talks at the outset, which had the dual advantage of obtaining at least implied recognition and of minimizing the danger of great-power imposition. Jordan's acquiescence in Resolution 242 had been obtained in 1967 by the promise of our United Nations Ambassador Arthur Goldberg that under its terms we would work for the return of the West Bank to Jordan with minor boundary rectifications and that we were prepared to use our influence to obtain a role for Jordan in Jerusalem. Since there were no negotiations going on, the promise was meaningless.

Resolution 242 instructed Secretary-General U Thant to appoint a Special Representative to talk to the parties and try to get negotiations started. Thant selected the Swedish Ambassador to Moscow, Gunnar Jarring. To see whether the dissonant voices might yield some coherence, Jarring began his mission by sending questionnaires to the parties asking their positions. After months of evasion they finally told him, each in its own convoluted language, what they had already declared publicly in simplified and sometimes demagogic language. When Jarring visited the Middle East he found that the real positions of the parties were even more incompatible than their public statements.

There was no little pathos in the emotions underlying each side's arguments. Israel insisted on a "binding peace." Only a country that had never known peace could have attached so much importance to that phrase. For what is a binding peace among sovereign nations when one of the attributes of sovereignty is the right to change one's mind? For three centuries France and Germany had fought wars in almost every generation; each one ended by a formal "binding" peace treaty that did nothing to prevent the next war. Nor did "open frontiers" in 1914 prevent the outbreak of a world war which shook Europe to its foundations. Most wars in history have been fought between countries that started out at peace; it was the special lunacy of the Middle East that its wars broke out between countries that were technically already at war.

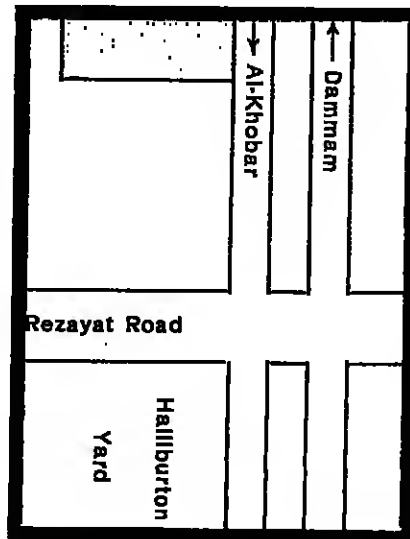
Nasser insisted on unconditional withdrawal from all occupied territories — but he never explained what incentive Israel had for withdrawal in the face of his ambiguous offers of nonbelligerency. Nor did he cite a

prior example of a peace settlement based solely on the unconditional withdrawal of the victor from the territory it had conquered. But for Nasser, the prospect of recognizing Israel was such a personal trauma that his mere mention of the phrase seemed to him to remove all necessity for giving it concrete meaning.

In other regions of the world these circumstances might have produced a stalemate brokeo from time to time by a series of wars until exhaustion produced the equilibrium that wisdom had been unable to define. But the Middle East, in the second half of the twentieth century, was at the vortex of global politics. Though in the late Sixties oil was not yet perceived as a scarce commodity, the importance of the Middle East — at the crossroads of continents and civilizations — was understood only too clearly. The Soviet Union, which in the late forties had written off the Middle East as beyond its capacity to influence, had leaped in two years later by a sale of arms and twenty years later by the dispatch of thousands of military advisers to Egypt. The Soviet presence constituted a major geopolitical change since World War II. For fifteen years it helped exacerbate the conflict. As time went on the Soviets acted with increasing boldness. In 1956, they meddled marginally in Suez crisis diplomacy and made vague threats of military involvement after our pressure on Britain and France had made it safe to do so. After 1967 the number of Soviet Military advisers in the Middle East increased fivefold. Through the Sixties Soviet influence grew dramatically in Egypt, Syria, Iraq, Algeria, Sudan, and in later years, Libya. The 1967 war, which they helped to provoke, exalted the Soviets for the first time in history to establish a permanent fleet of some fifty warships in the Mediterranean Sea.

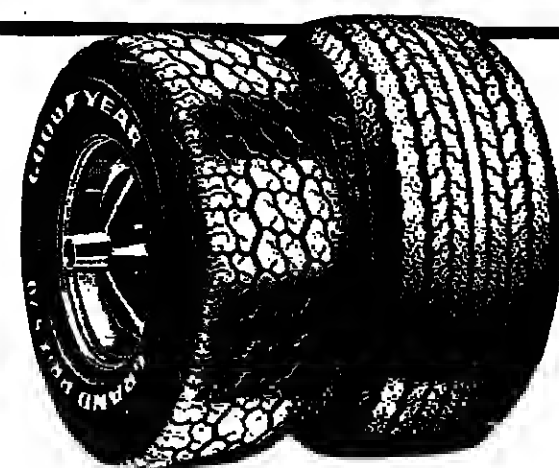
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1 1/2 games

Reds ruin Astros to lengthen lead

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—Dave Collins' two-run triple keyed a five-run fourth inning that gave the Cincinnati Reds a 7-1 victory over Houston Sunday and improved their National League West lead to 1 1/2 games over the Astros.

The Astros, who take their Pennant hopes on the road for the final seven games of the season, left nine runners stranded — including a bases-loaded situation in the fourth inning. Cincinnati closes the regular season with six home games.

Cincinnati's big fourth inning came with two out after Ray Knight had singled home Johnny Bench with the Reds' second run of the game. Plate umpire Joe West ruled catcher Luis Pujols bobbled the ball on an attempted tag, allowing Knight to score the third run on what could have been the third out of the inning.

Collins then tripled to score Heity Cruz and Frank Pastore, and Collins also scored on the play when Rafael Landestoy's throw to the Plate was wide.

Verne Ruhle, 2-5, was the victim of Cincinnati's fourth inning and suffered the loss. Pastore, 5-7, went the distance for the Reds.

The Montreal Expos, mean-

while, kept their half-game lead over Pittsburgh in the NL East with a 7-4 triumph over the Philadelphia Phillies. Andre Dawson blasted two solo home runs and Chris Speier knocked in three runs.

The Pirates blanked the Chicago Cubs 8-0 with the help of Jim Bibby's three-bitter and Willie Stargell's two-run double.

In other NL action, Mike Irie's 26th home run of the season tied the score in the eighth and Roger Metzger added a run-scoring single to give the San Francisco Giants a 2-1 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Lou Brock set the all-time career stolen base record with his 935th steal, and Tony Scott hit a sacrifice fly in the 10th inning to break a tie as the St. Louis Cardinals defeated the New York Mets 7-4.

Pitcher Steve Mura's throwing error on a sacrifice bunt by Derrel Thomas in the eighth inning brought in the winning run, and the Los Angeles Dodgers defeated the San Diego Padres 5-2.

In the American League, Carney Lansford's three-run homer keyed a six-run fifth inning and Dave Frost spun a six-bitter as the California Angels beat the Texas



Dave Collins

Rangers 6-1 and maintained a three-game lead in the West over Kansas City.

A fielding error by third baseman Wayne Gross enabled the Kansas City Royals to score three unearned runs in the fourth inning enroute to a 4-2 victory over the Oakland A's.

Eightb-inning doubles by Wayne Cage and Dave Rosello gave the Cleveland Indians a 4-3 victory over the Baltimore Orioles in the first game of a doubleheader.

Mike Flanagan gained his 23rd victory with ninth-inning relief help from Don Stanhouse as the Orioles defeated the Indians 3-1 in the second game.

At home run leader Gorman Thomas slugged a three-run shot in the first inning and Don Money's sixth-inning pinch single scored the go-head run, leading the Milwaukee Brewers to an 8-7 victory over the Minnesota Twins.

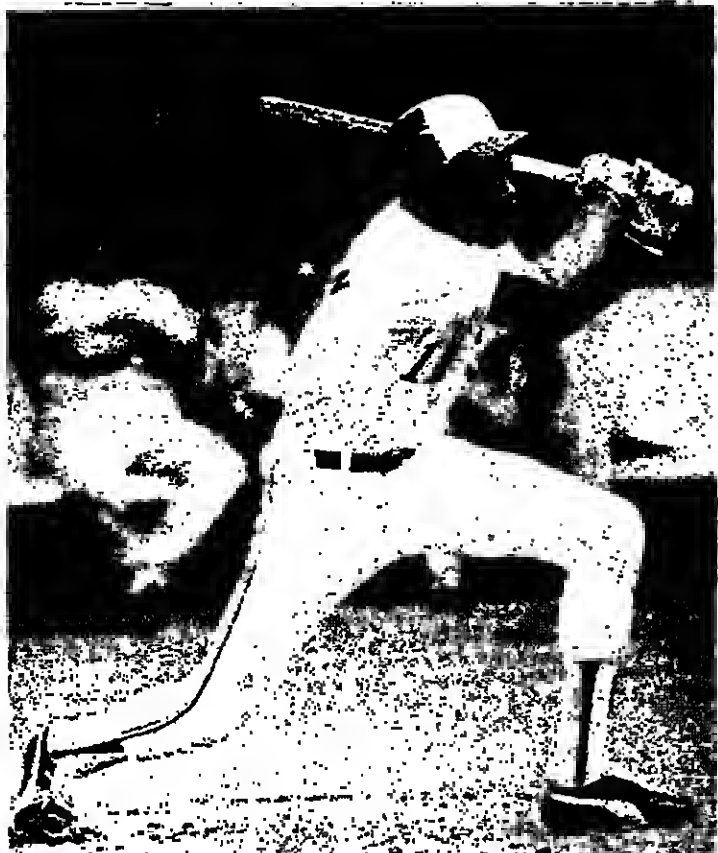
Tommy John reached the second 20-victory season of his career as the New York Yankees beat the Toronto Blue Jays 7-5.

Tom Poquette led off the eighth with a pinch single, took second on a sacrifice and scored on Jim Dwyer's pinch single, lifting the Boston Red Sox to a 2-1 victory over the Detroit Tigers in the first game of a doubleheader.

Results:

American League East		
Baltimore	100-54	.649
Milwaukee	91-64	.587
Boston	87-67	.565
New York	83-71	.539
Detroit	83-73	.532
Cleveland	79-76	.510
Toronto	52-104	.333
West		
California	83-71	.545
Kansas City	82-74	.526
Minnesota	81-75	.519
Texas	78-78	.500
Chicago	68-86	.442
Seattle	65-91	.417
Oakland	53-103	.342

National League East		
Montreal	93-60	.608
Pittsburgh	93-61	.604
St. Louis	83-71	.539
Philadelphia	81-75	.519
Chicago	78-77	.503
New York	56-98	.364
West		
San Francisco	88-68	.564
Houston	86-69	.555
Los Angeles	76-80	.487
San Francisco	69-87	.442
San Diego	65-91	.417
Atlanta	61-92	.399



ANDRE DAWSON: Two solo homers.

Second consecutive win

Fought breaks tie for Napa victory

NAPA, California, Sept. 24 (AP)—John Fought broke out of a five-way tie for first place with a birdie on the final hole Sunday and won his second consecutive pro golf tour event, Napa's tournament.

The 25-year-old Fought, who won the Buick Open a week earlier in a playoff with Jim Simons, avoided a playoff on the Silverado Country Club North Course by hitting his approach shot at the 18th hole five feet from the cup and knocking in the birdie putt.

He finished with a three-under-par 69 and a 72-hole total of 11-under 277. Alan Tapie, Bobby Wadkins and Buddy Gardner finished at 278.

The five-way tie for the lead existed after Mark Lye, the leader most of the day, went from 11-under to nine-under with a double-bogey six at the 14th. Fought, Wadkins, Gardner, Tapie, and Lou Graham were all at 10 under.

Graham took a late double bogey and finished five strokes behind.

By winning the tournament, the Amheuser-Busch Classic, fought became one of the few rookies in tour history to claim successive titles.

Algerian gold kicks off Split athletics tourney

SPLIT, Yugoslavia, Sept. 24 (R)—Algeria's Lmada took the 10,000 meters gold medal on the first day of athletics competition at the Mediterranean Games here.

Italian sprinting star Pietro Mennea provided another highlight, setting a Games record of 10.15 seconds in the men's 100 meters heats.

Lmada, whose gold medal was Algeria's first since the games started eight days ago, won in 28:33.10 minutes, ahead of Italy's Luigi Zaccaro who clocked 28:39.10.

Rashid Habouchaoui of Algeria took the bronze medal.

Mennea, world 200 meters record holder, easily won his 100 meters heat. His record came only minutes after compatriot Franco Lazzar had also lowered the

Women

OVERLAND PARK, Kansas, Sept. 24 (AP)—Sandra Post, apparently revived by a month-long layoff, fired three straight birdies for a three-under par 70 Sunday to rally for a two-stroke victory in the LPGA Kansas City classic.

Post entered the final round of the 72-hole tournament three strokes behind Donna Caponi Young but took the lead for good when Young bogeyed on the 13th hole.

Showing the consistency that marked her two previous LPGA tour victories this season, Post

McEnroe goes down

Fleming takes L.A. final

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 24 (AP)—Peter Fleming stunned top-seeded John McEnroe, his longtime doubles partner, 6-4, 6-4 to win the singles championship in the Jack Kramer Open tennis tournament Sunday night.

The eighth-seeded Fleming's stalled a comeback by the U.S. Open champion in the second set to even the series between the two at 3-3 during their professional careers.

record by winning the first heat in 10.33.

"I feel well although a little tired because it is the end of the season. Today unfortunately I only equalled my best time at sea level," said Mennea, who set the world 200 mark of 19.72 seconds in Mexico City ten days ago.

"I expect an even better time in the final tomorrow, particularly since there is no pressure on me," Mennea added. He would not run in the 200 meters.

Italy's Renata Scaglia won the only other athletics title of the day when she threw the discus 52.92 meters to shatter the Games record. Tunisia's Fethi Jerbi with 42.24 meters took the silver and Kosa Stojkovic of Yugoslavia the bronze.

finished with a four-day total of 284, eight-under-par, on the par-73, 6,273 yard Brookridge Country Club course.

Young, running into bogey problems, fired a final round 75 to end the tournament at 286.

The 30-year-old post, an 11-year pro, entered the tournament ranked third among LPGA money winners.

Post took a month off after finishing in a tie for 45th in the Patty Berg Classic in late August and the rest apparently paid off as she had only one bogey on the final 36-hole and shot par on 17 straight holes at one stretch.

The 20-year-old McEnroe lost the ninth game of the first set when he double-faulted and dropped the next five games before launching his comeback that began in the fifth game of the second set when he held service to make it 1-4.

In the next game, McEnroe was handed a penalty point by the referee when he refused to continue playing after being ordered to do so. He balked when a linesman ruled that a shot by Fleming had hit the line, making it 15-0 for Fleming.

McEnroe refused to move to receive Fleming's next serve and was penalized, making it 30-0. McEnroe then lost the next two points to fall behind in games 1-5.

But McEnroe stormed back to win the next three games before the 24-year-old Fleming held service to end the match.

Mary Riessen and Sherwood Stewart defeated Wojtek Fibak of Poland and Krew McMillan of South Africa 6-4, 6-3 to win the Doubles championship.

In Atlanta, Georgia, fourth-seeded Billy Jean King overpowered West German Sylvia Hanika 6-3, 6-2 Sunday to advance to the second round of the Atlanta Women's Tennis Tournament.

King, 35, stuck to her characteristic attacking game as she took the first set on a single service break and later put together four straight games to capture the second set 6-2.

On Ferguson's record
Bills rout New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Buffalo Bills' No. one draft choice Jerry Butler caught four of Joe Ferguson's record five touchdown passes as the Bills staged a second-half rally to rout the New York Jets 46-11.

Butler, from Clemson, grabbed 10 passes for 255 yards and scored on plays that covered 5, 75, 74 and 9 yards.

In Sunday's other games, Houston edged Cincinnati 30-27 and Minnesota defeated Green Bay 27-21, both in overtime. Pittsburgh remained unbeaten with a 17-13 victory over Baltimore. New England topped San Diego 27-21. Kansas City tipped Oakland 35-7. Washington downed St. Louis 17-7. Detroit surprised Atlanta 24-23. Tampa Bay stunned Los Angeles 21-6. Miami ripped Chicago 31-16. New Orleans defeated San Francisco 30-21. Philadelphia whipped the New York Giants 17-13 and Denver rallied for a 37-34 victory over Seattle.

Dallas plays at Cleveland in the Monday night game.

Butler was the fifth player selected in last May's NFL draft and he proved explosive against the jets as Ferguson threw for a career record 367 yards.

The rookie's second TD — a 75-yard play when he grabbed a deflected pass intended for Frank Lewis — came on the final play of the first half and cut Buffalo's half-time deficit to 24-19. It was all Bills after that, with Butler grab-

bing two more TD passes in the second half as the Bills outscored New York 34-0 over one stretch.

Houston had the closest possible call against winless Cincinnati. Toni Fritsch supplied the Oilers' winning points on a 29-yard field goal with just 33 seconds left in overtime. But it was not a simple three-pointer. The kick hit the left upright and then bounced over the crossbar for the victory.

The Bengals had forced the game into overtime on a 55-yard field goal by Chris Bahr but then blew a chance to win in the extra session when Bahr missed on a 32-yard kick.

Earl Campbell rushed for 158 yards for Houston, which rallied after rookie quarterback Jack Thomson had led Cincinnati to a 24-0 lead.

Tommy Kramer hit Ahmad Rashad on a 50-yard pass play that supplied Minnesota's winning touchdown in overtime against Green Bay. One play earlier, Rashad had been called for offensive interference, pushing the ball back from the Packer 28 to mid-field.

But Kramer came right back to him, finding Rashad at the 30. He grabbed the ball between two defenders and spun away for the TD.

Banged-up Pittsburgh, which began the game with seven starters sidelined by injuries, needed a 28-yard TD on a screen pass from Terry Bradshaw to Bennie Cunningham to beat stubborn Baltimore.



JOE FERGUSON: A record five TD passes

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'Pleased with a rattle, tickled with a straw.....'

MODEL MODELS: Kids — they make the best actors and the best models. No pretense, no sham. And they love dressing up. The photographer said something about modeling clothes, but the kids weren't interested in all that junk — they were just enjoying themselves. What a pity most adults can't easily do the same.



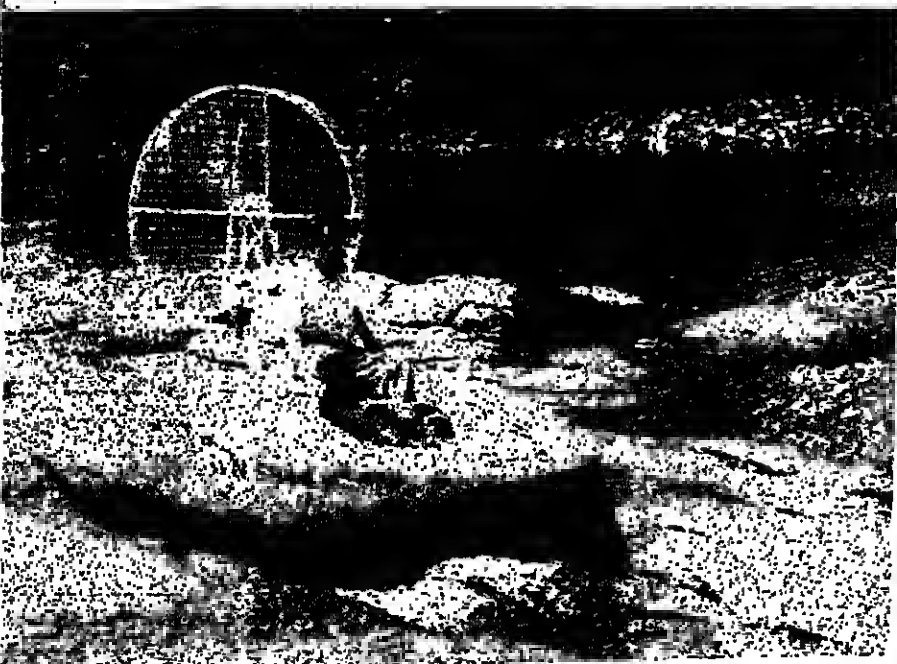
SUNNY RAIN: If that was real rain and the sun was not shining — oh, well, it's all make-believe and the kids just love it all.



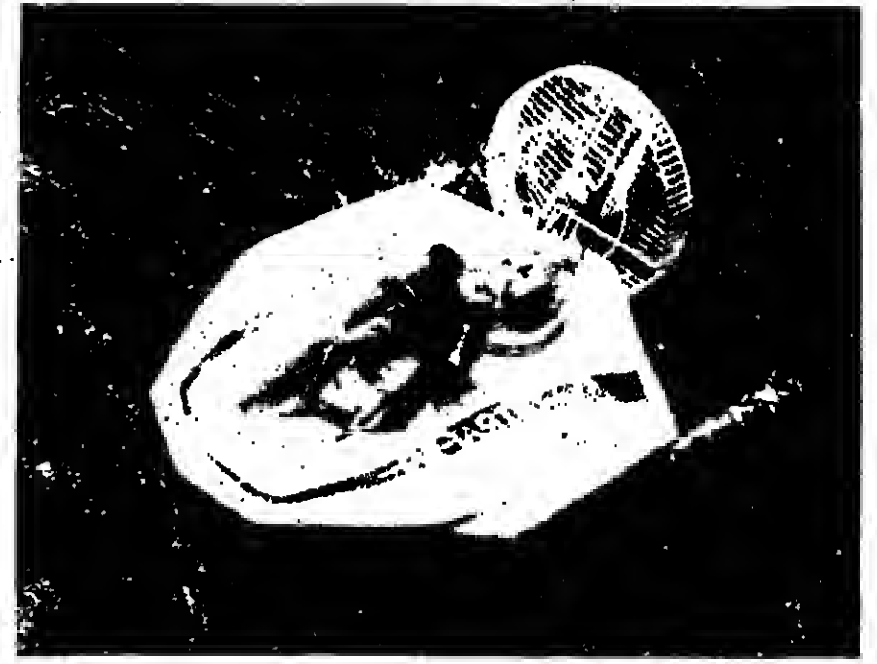
KID'S STUFF: It's the stuff that makes for happiness in the lives of the children and all those around them. They radiate the sheer joy of living. Miserable, smile-less grown-ups take note.



HORSE PLAY: Little Ian of Nottingham England certainly has a way with the birds. And at his home the blond haired toddler can frequently be seen playing with two owls. They were cared for by Ian's mother and father after they were found in the road, the victims of a hit and run incidents as fledglings. But owl's well that ends well, as they say and these creatures of the night often share the fun of the sun with Ian. Picture shows: ... Ian talks to one of the owls and tries to tempt his appetite with his milk bottle.



FANTASTIC BEACHED: It was not supposed to happen but 5844 got itself stranded high-and-dry on the river beach. The do-yourselfer wasn't worried though. He just lifted the Fantastic craft right back in the water.

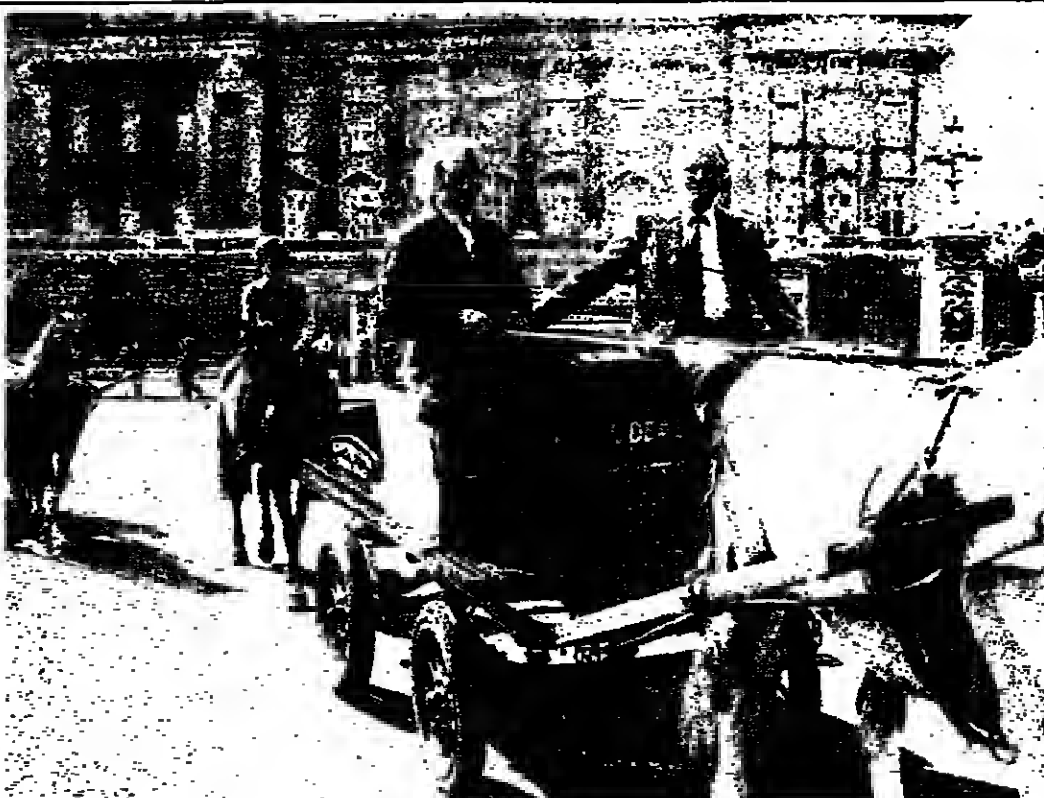


FLIGHT FANTASTIC: And that's its name — zooming around California. A do-it-yourselfer but be careful you don't get taken for — or by — a UFO!



UNLUCKY TEDDY: Young Lesley Ashley thought it would be great to take him Teddy bear along to the school sports — as a lucky mascot. But Big Benny, all 4ft 6ins of him, turned out to be a real bundle of trouble. The conductor on the bus they caught to the sports ground took one look at him and said he must pay his fare. I thought he was kidding at first, said 12 year-old Lesley at her home in Hebburn, Tyne and Wear. But he wasn't. Lesley had to pay for Benny.

TOTTER'S CAVALRY: The rag-and-bone-men below of Shepherd's Bush England descended on Buckingham Palace recently to plead for a kingdom for their horses. All done up in the best, they cast envious eyes at the any-old-iron railings and then got down to business. The "totter's" mission watched by puzzled foreign tourists was to seek the Queen's help in providing their 30 horses with "Stables adequate for their welfare and comfort." The trouble is that the Royal Borough of Chelsea has moved them from their old stables under London's Westway Road to new purpose built stalls nearby. They claim that the stalls are unsuitable for their horses and there just will not be room for them, so putting an end to an historic and time-honoured trade. Chris Arnold 43, who led the beribboned carts, said: "They're doing the dirty on us." Arnold was allowed through to the North Center Gate of the Palace, accompanied by local Councillor George Clark, who has taken up the "totter's" cause. There the men handed in a petition to the Queen who missed it all because she was away in Balmoral. A palace official pointed out that the Queen was unlikely to be able to help the scrapmen personally. "She will be guided by the advice of her ministers," he said. But 38-year-old Ray Winter a "totter" all his life is still hopeful: "After all the Queen's a horsewoman. "Vot is zees Totter" a tourist was heard to ask!



MODERN ART: "Well, shiver me timbers, boss...if this is meant to be the steering wheel of a ship, then I'm the son of the famous whale Moby Dick." You can forgive the master mariner for his tone of disbelief at this particular creation that has its home at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art. Perhaps designed for the hapless helmsman it was created by the Californian artist H.C. Westerman. Picture shows: Wheeling the time away ... a woman views the creation at the museum.

\$ 2.2b in farm products

Record U.S. exports to OPEC states cited

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 — American agricultural exports to the OPEC countries have more than quadrupled since 1972, reaching a record \$ 2.2 billion in 1978, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reports.

Citing preliminary figures for the past calendar year, the department said U.S. farm exports to 28 OPEC and non-OPEC oil exporting countries topped \$ 7.5 billion in 1978 accounting for 26 per cent of all U.S. agricultural exports.

America's farm trade balances with the OPEC states remain positive, it said, "although overall U.S. trade deficits with OPEC have risen since 1973 due to larger oil imports."

The department noted that "rising prices and increased oil trade enabled most (of the 28) oil exporting countries to substantially increase their agricultural imports."

The Agriculture Department surveyed U.S. farm exports to the oil states in the latest issue of its statistical journal, "Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States."

The survey comes amid calls by some congressmen for a "bushels for barrels" policy, in which the U.S. would use its agricultural exports as a "weapon" to influence OPEC oil pricing and supply.

According to the survey, U.S. agricultural exports to the OPEC states jumped from \$ 1.669 billion in 1977 to \$ 2.248 billion in 1978 — an increase of over 34 per cent.

Farm exports to seven primary non-OPEC oil exporters — Mex-

ico, Norway, Trinidad, Syria, Angola, Oman and Brunei — climbed 30 per cent over the same period, from \$ 870 million to \$ 1.129 billion.

U.S. agricultural exports to secondary non-OPEC oil exporters — Egypt, Colombia, Malaysia, Tunisia, Bolivia and the Congo — rose only five per cent from 1977 to 1978, from \$ 784 million to \$ 822 million.

About 80 per cent of America's farm exports to OPEC went to five countries — Iran, Venezuela, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia and Nigeria — the department said.

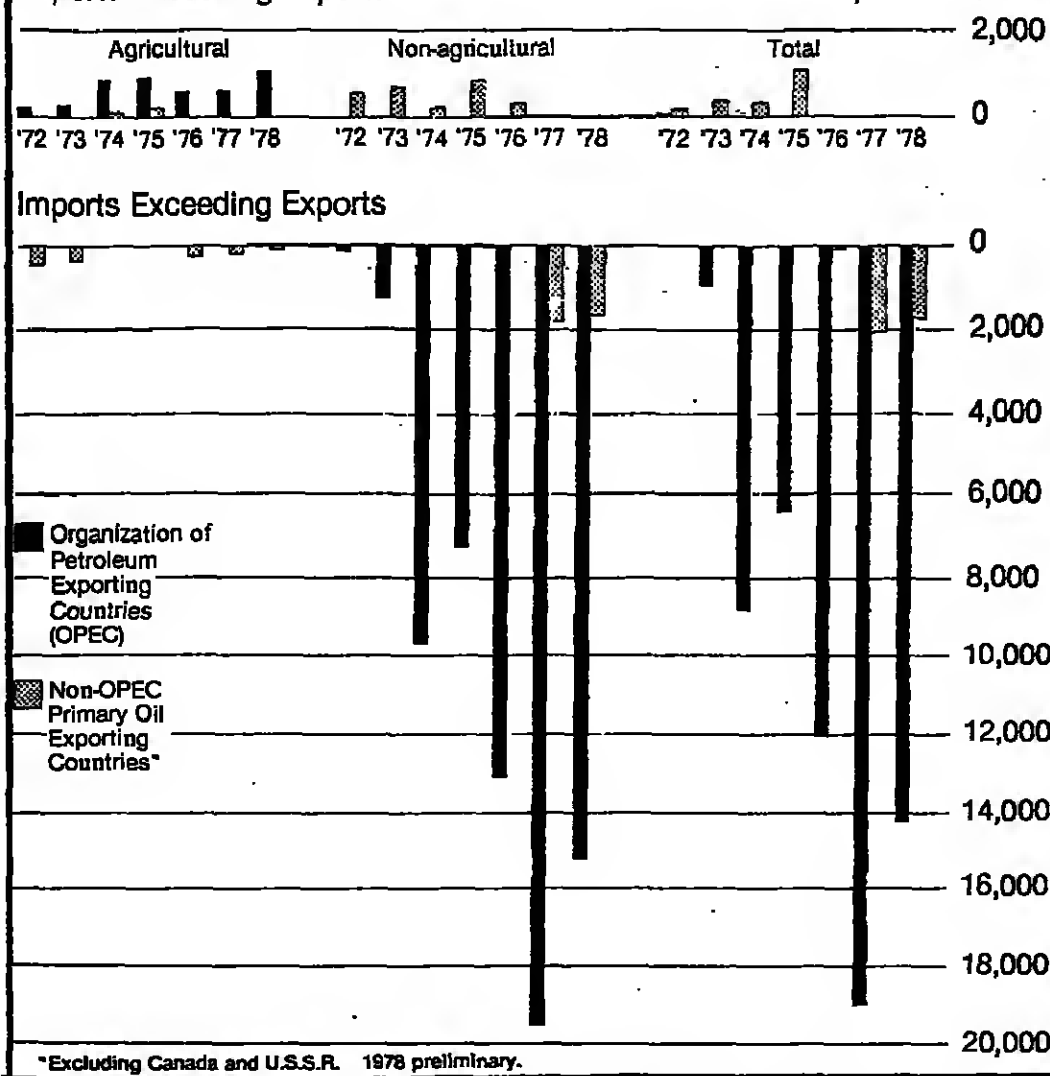
U.S. agricultural exports to Nigeria, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates have been particularly large since 1974, it added.

Most exports of U.S. farm products to OPEC have been commercial sales. Iran received \$ 149 million in food aid from the U.S. government from 1955 to 1973, but since 1974 all exports to Iran have been commercial. Indonesia remains a major recipient of U.S. food aid — having received over \$ 1.4 billion in such aid from 1955 to 1978 — but increasing oil revenues have enabled that country to boost its commercial purchases of U.S. farm products to over \$ 100 million annually.

Since 1972, the OPEC states have purchased chiefly wheat, rice, vegetable oils and cotton from the United States. Last year, OPEC bought nearly two-thirds of America's rice exports, one-fourth of all flour, 18 per cent of all vegetable oil exports and 15 per cent of total wheat exports, the department said.

U.S. Trade Balances with Major Crude Oil Exporters

Exports Exceeding Imports



Bullion prices up

Only slight improvement in dollar following revaluation of the mark

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP) — The U.S. dollar scored modest gains in Europe Monday morning following the revaluation of the West German mark over the weekend. Gold bullion prices shot up after last Friday's sharp fall.

(See related story, Page One)

Mid-morning dollar rates in Europe, compared to late rates last Friday:

Frankfurt — 1.7697 West German marks, up from 1.7635.

Zurich — 1.5790 Swiss francs, up from 1.5730.

Paris — 4.1625 French francs, up from 4.1497.

Amsterdam — 1.9538 Dutch guilders, up from 1.9525.

Rome — 808 Italian lire, up from 807.35 in Milan last Friday.

Tokyo banks were closed for a holiday, but dollar strengthened on the lively Hong Kong market.

In London, it took \$2.1625 to buy a pound sterling, unchanged from Friday.

Gold dealers in London set their "pre-fixing" early morning price for bullion at \$377.50 a troy ounce, up sharply from \$369.00 at Friday's close.

In Zurich, gold opened at \$376.50, up from \$369.50.

The major factor in a nervous foreign exchange market was the revaluation of the West German mark, announced in Brussels after a meeting Sunday between finance ministers and central bank governors of eight of the nine European Common Market countries.

The eight nations are members of the EMS (European Monetary System) currency alignment. Britain is the only Common Market country not in it.

The mark was revalued upwards by 2 per cent against the

French and Belgian francs, Dutch guilder, Italian lire and Irish pound, and by 5 per cent against the particularly weak Danish krone.

Dealers characterized the adjustment as modest and said it had been anticipated.

Gold, meanwhile, which scored spectacular gains on world markets last week, bounced back from Friday's profit-taking when the price dipped from an all-time high of \$386 an ounce to \$369.

Despite that fall, the metal put on \$25 an ounce last week, including its biggest-ever one jump — \$20.50 — on Tuesday.

"The market looks like it's trying to stabilize in a range of about \$370-380 an ounce, and there isn't any sign of any selling pressure at present," said a London dealer.

Detergent may be used for difficult oil

DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 24 (AP) — A detergent used in toothpaste and dish cleaners is being tested as a means of getting oil beyond the reach of conventional drilling methods.

Supporters of the process, being tested in a \$6-million pilot project, say it could release 30 billion to 70 billion barrels of oil now beneath the United States.

The chemical involved is petroleum sulfonate and is being tested at the Bell Creek field in the state of Montana by Gary Energy Corp., of Englewood, Colorado.

In the process, the detergent and water are pumped into the oil reservoirs to loosen oil trapped in porous rock formations. Then water thickened with polymers is pumped in behind it to push the liberated oil to the surface.

Enhanced recovery

Arnold Goldberg, manager of enhanced oil recovery for Gary

Energy, said the detergent is being injected over a 12-month period, with recovery expected to begin early next year.

The project involves four injection wells and one production well.

Goldberg said the company hopes to produce 2 million barrels from the wells.

He said the method presented no environmental problems.

Goldberg said the detergent technique was not an economical means of releasing hard-to-get-at oil until the Arab oil embargo of 1973.

Now, with the cost of foreign oil above \$23 a barrel, the process is becoming competitive.

125 tons of steel Cone may cap Mexican oil spill

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24 (AP) — Oil workers hope to finish capping the runaway Istoc-1 oil well Monday after lowering a 125-ton steel cone into place over the gusher that has fouled Gulf coast beaches from Mexico to southern Texas in the world's worst oil spill.

The capping operation, aimed at reducing the flow of oil and natural gas by 85 per cent, was halted by darkness Sunday.

A team of 300 technicians, divers and engineers from the Mexican state oil company Pemex had worked for a dozen hours Sunday to lower the 35 foot by 69 foot cone onto the well.

"The cone is in place on the structure and (Monday) we will rotate it 90 degrees to put it over the mouth of the well," said Jose Luis Garcia Luna, a senior Pemex engineer working on the project, dubbed "Operation Sombbrero."

"The purpose of the cone is not to plug the well, but to turn it into a producing well" until it can be closed, said a Pemex spokesman in Mexico City.

Meanwhile, in Dallas, Texas, Governor Bill Clements said politics is behind a lawsuit planned by the Texas Attorney General against the oil drilling equipment company the Governor founded.

"I think it is more political rhetoric than substance," said the Republican Governor, who returned to Texas Saturday from a 22-day trip to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

Attorney General Mark White, a Democrat, has promised to file suit against Sedco (southeastern drilling company) Inc., accusing it of partial liability because its equipment was used to drill the well.

Clements, who put his interest in the firm in a blind trust when he became governor, also said he was not consulted about legal maneuvers Sedco took to minimize lawsuits stemming from the oil on the Texas coast.

Singapore seeks Oman oil deal

SINGAPORE, Sept. 24 (R) — Singapore, a major refining center but short of oil for its own use, is negotiating a possible crude for refined products oil deal with Oman; oil industry sources said Monday. They said Singapore has a refining capacity of one million barrels a day but cannot meet its daily requirements of about 56,000 barrels of refined products.

Sri Lanka seeks low price oil

COLOMBO, Sept. 24 (R) — Sri Lanka is to appeal to OPEC for oil supplies at reduced prices. Sri Lanka Prime Minister, Ranasinghe Premadasa said Monday.

Shell Rotterdam strikebound

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 24 (AP) — Shell's giant Pernis refinery, one of the biggest in the world, began to shut down Monday as a strike by its 6,100 workers got under way, a shell spokesman said.

U.S. oil firm to explore Ajman

AJMAN, UAE, Sept. 24 (R) — An American firm, Foreman Exploration, will begin offshore oil exploration in Ajman in the UAE in November, the official Emirates news agency, WAM, said Monday.

Foreign Exchange Rates

MONDAY	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.36	3.37	3.37
Pound Sterling	7.27	7.32	7.10
Deutsche Mark (100)	190.00	192.00	190.80
Swiss F (100)	213.00	215.00	214.50
French F (100)	81.00	81.08	81.75
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	41.25	41.80
Lebanese Lira (100)		103.20	102.80
Syria Lira (100)		78.25	86.50
Egyptian Pound		4.40	4.62
Kuwait Dinar		12.15	12.15
Jordanian Dinar		11.20	11.15
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.00	88.80
Qatari Riyal (100)		90.00	89.80
Bahraini Dinar		8.90	8.85
Iranian Rial (100)		—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		9.25	—
Yemeni Rial (100)		74.25	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		81.00	88.40
Indian Rupee (100)		41.40	41.20
Pakistani Rupee (100)		33.00	34.15
Gold kg.	41,300.00		
10 Tolas bar		4,830.00	
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	15.10	15.20	15.20
Canadian Dollar	2.88	4.00	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	118.00	113.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	172.00	173.00	172.50
Spanish Peso		52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		—	46.00
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rahji Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel.: 33815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

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Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
1A	Sampagosa Asia	Feyze	Ro Ro	24.9.79
5	Yousuf	O.C.E.	Reefers	21.9.79
6	Laura	Star	Reefers	22.9.79
7	Penny S	Red Sea	Containers/Steel	24.9.79
10	Andes Maru	A.E.T.	General	24.9.79
18	Bitol Maru	A.E.T.	General	24.9.79
19	Iranian Carrier	Barbar	General	24.9.79
22	Ell 2	A.A.	Bulk Cement	24.9.79
23	Nedlloyd	Barbar	Bulk Cement	24.9.79
38	Calmar Jade	O.C. Trade	Steel/General	24.9.79
39	Aldebaran	M.T.A.	Timber/Paper	21.9.79
40	Zygmunt	Atter	Paper/Containers	24.9.79
42	August	Atter	Paper/Containers	24.9.79
43	Alfa	Atter	Paper/Containers	24.9.79
Ro Ro	Leon R.E.	Alphas	Ro Ro	24.9.79
	Espino	Katoo	Ro Ro	24.9.79
	Sardagna			24.9.79

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
2	RECENT ARRIVALS:			
	Sampagosa Asia	Feyze	Ro Ro	24.9.79
	Andes Maru	A.E.T.	General	24.9.79
	Nedlloyd	Barbar	Bulk Cement	24.9.79
	Calmar Jade	O.C. Trade	Steel/General	24.9.79
	Aldebaran	M.T.A.	Timber/Paper	21.9.79
	Zygmunt	Atter	Paper/Containers	24.9.79
	August	Atter	Paper/Containers	24.9.79
	Alfa	Atter	Paper/Containers	24.9.79
	Leon R.E.	Alphas	Ro Ro	24.9.79
	Espino	Katoo	Ro Ro	24.9.79
	Sardagna			24.9.79

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3	VESSLS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITHIN NEXT 24 HOURS:			
	Ghina 1	Feyze	Dart Seed	24.9.79
	Mary Star	Gulf	Timber/Tiles	24.9.79
	Ascona	Algeria	Pts. Cement/Gen.	24.9.79
	Nedlloyd	Algeria	Containers	24.9.79
	Redhester			24.9.79

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Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
4	Anyo Nade	A.E.T.	General	23.9.79
5	Pag	Kimco	General	23.9.79
7	Asia Chiffo	Gulf	General	23.9.79
10	Kota Mas	Gulf	Loading Unas	13.9.79
13	Gladstone Star	Barbar	Gen/Containers	23.9.79
14	Maharaja	S.E.A.	General	18.9.79
15	Pinn Builder	S.M.C.	Gen/Containers	24.9.79
16	Good Breeze	Alkansa	General	22.9.79
17	Lulu Lu	Genshi	General	21.9.79
18	Mallin	I.E.P.	Gen/Ries	14.9.79
19	Harmah Lu	Algeria	Gen/Containers	20.9.79
21	Blue Pine (D.B.)	Algeria	Bulk Cement	4.9.79
22	Sar Fortuna	O.C.E.	Machinery	12.9.79
23	Theodor	Katoo	Gen/Containers	21.9.79
24	Melville Trader	I.E.P.	Rice in Bags	22.9.79
25	Faring	Katoo	General	21.9.79
26	Paura Faj	S.M.C.	Cement Silo Vessel	14.9.79
27	Are Minos	Gulf	Hyd-Lime in Bags	23.9.79
2	RECENT ARRIVALS:			
	Anyo Nade	A.E.T.	General	23.9.79
	Satrain London	Algeria	Containers	23.9.79
	Satrain	Barbar	Gen/Containers	23.9.79
	Gladstone Star	S.M.C.	Gen/Containers	23.9.79



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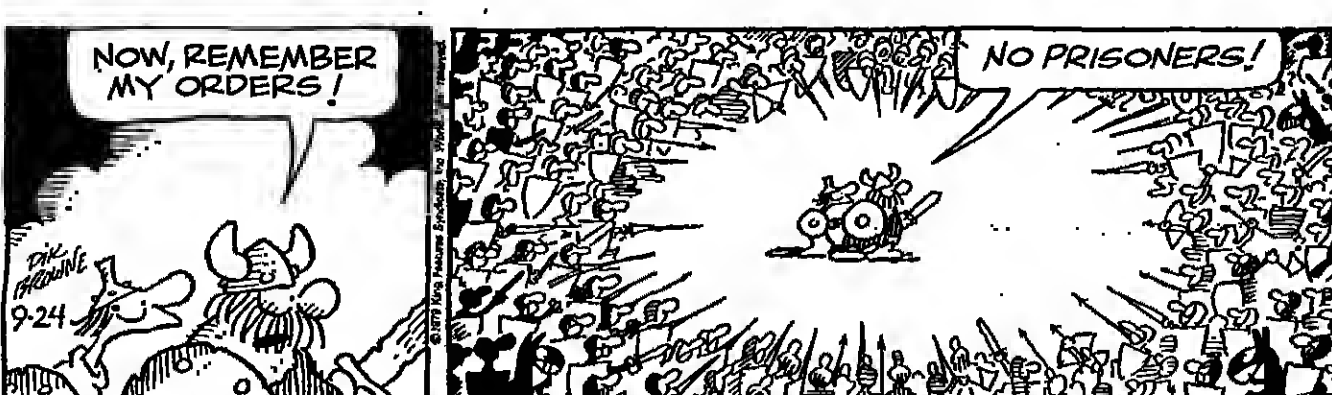
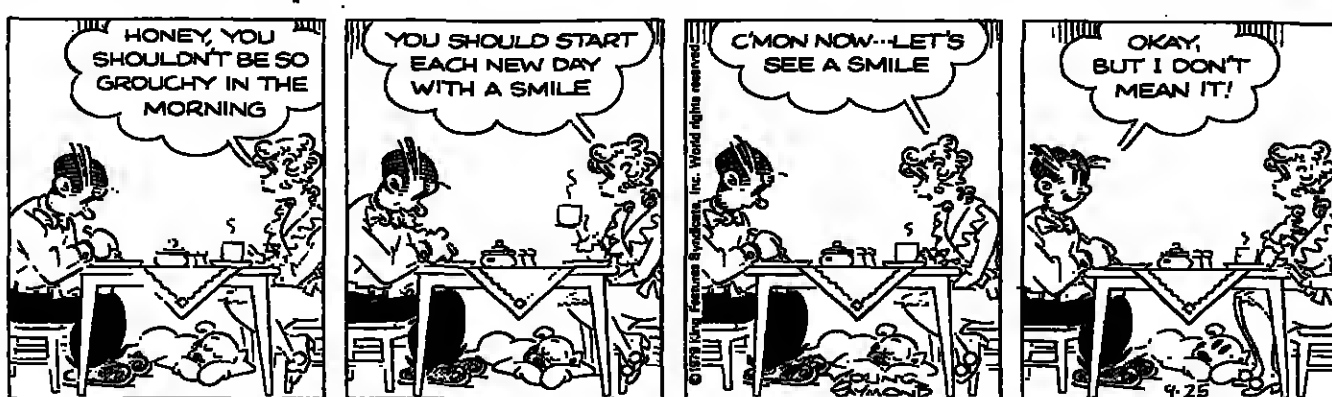
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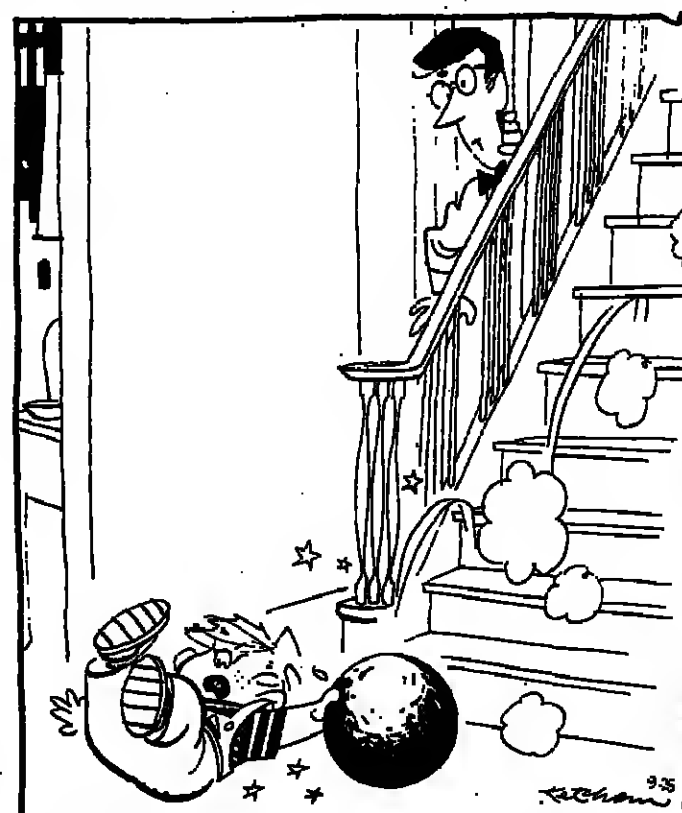
BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



Dennis the Menace



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1. Conductor

2. Caldwell

3. Council

4. Zola

5. Light

6. Foot lever

7. Arrest

8. Book of the Bible

9. Speaker

10. Lightweight

11. Family

12. Stupid one

13. Cafe of sorts

14. Waldo

15. Irritate

16. Genesis

17. Observe

18. Ennoble

19. What jibed

20. Tai or Ahm

21. Creme de la creme

22. Della

23. Thick

24. Cult

25. Swedish wine

26. Russian

27. Rump

28. Or

29. Thick

30. Cult

31. Swedish wine

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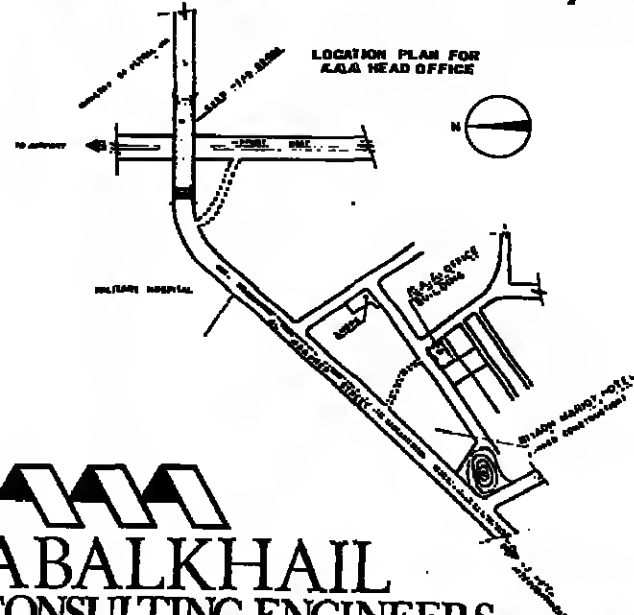
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PAGE 14

International

Condemned to death at home

Bokassa gets asylum in Ivory Coast

BANGUI, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — Deposed Emperor Bokassa was condemned to death by Central African's new rulers Monday as he fled from France to the Ivory Coast and exile.

Bangui went wild with joy as the death sentence was announced but there was mounting anger that France had let the ousted tyrant slip through its fingers and take up the Ivory Coast's offer of refuge.

President David Dacko, 49, who ended the emperor's 14-year rule in a French-backed coup last Thursday, announced the decision.

Bokassa, he said, had been found guilty of raping, stealing and looting — but there was no mention of the evidence that he ordered and probably took part in a massacre of school children in April.

The ex-emperor arrived in Abidjan within hours of the death sentence announcement after spending two days on a French airstrip while France, refusing him entry, cast around for someone willing to take him in.

In Abidjan the nation's ruling party announced that the Ivory Coast has granted political asylum to Bokassa.

The announcement came shortly after Bokassa was flown to Abidjan aboard a French military aircraft after spending 56 hours at the French military base.

The Ivory Coast Democratic Party said its political bureau, after long deliberations with ministers, religious leaders and the National Women's Association, unanimously asked President Felix Houphouët-Boigny to grant



Bokassa political asylum "for humanitarian reasons."

In Paris, informed sources said Bokassa's wife Catherine had made "pressing appeals in the name of her children" to Houphouët-Boigny by telephone from France.

In the past 16 years, the West African nation has granted asylum to three deposed presidents of Dahomey (now Benin), Hubert Maga in 1963, Christophe Soglo in 1967 and Emile Derlin Zinsou in 1969.

President Nicolas Grunitzky of Togo also went to Ivory Coast when overthrown in 1967, and Biafran leader Odeumengwu Ojukwu when his secession attempt from Nigeria collapsed in 1970.

The French government had refused to

grant Bokassa asylum and held him in his private jet aircraft while seeking another country that would accept the self-styled emperor.

French newspapers severely criticized the government's handling of the affair after it helped former Central African President David Dacko to end Bokassa's bloody rule, which included the murder of the 100 school-children earlier this year.

The influential daily *Le Monde* said Monday the incident at the airbase was "pitiable but rich in lessons, of the indecision, even the cowardice, of the government."

Bokassa, who ruled his landlocked Central African nation with an iron hand for 14 years, arrived at the military base at Evreux Friday night from Libya after being refused permission to land at Charles De Gaulle and Orly airports in Paris.

He had been in Tripoli negotiating with Libyan authorities for aid for his impoverished country when the coup occurred.

After more than 48 hours on the ground aboard his personal Caravelle jet *Ducloup*, French authorities tried to find a country to accept him, Bokassa left the plane late Sunday night along with the 26 other persons in his entourage.

The 58-year-old Bokassa, who served with distinction in the French army during the Indochina war, is a French citizen and possesses a valid French passport. But the government declared him "undesirable."



GETAWAY PLANE: The French military jet which took deposed Central African Emperor Bokassa into exile in the Ivory Coast Monday sits on the runway just before taking off for the trip. Meanwhile, back in his old capital, Bokassa was condemned to death.

Figure skating champions

Another Soviet pair defect

BERN, Sept. 24 (AP) — Oleg Protopopov and Ludmila Belousova, former world figure champions for the Soviet Union, have asked for political asylum in Switzerland.

A spokesman for the Swiss Justice Ministry said Monday the two defected during an exhibition tour of Western Europe. He said their request for political asylum was made several days ago, but he had no immediate comment on the motive for their request nor no their whereabouts.

Ministry spokesman Ulrich Hubacher said he expects a government decision on their request will take several weeks. He said they were in Switzerland but would not say where. The couple is married but believed to be childless.

Protopopov, 47, and Belousova, 43, dominated pair skating through most of the 1960s. They won Olympic gold medals in 1964 and 1968 and captured all world and European championships between 1965 and 1968.

Since then, they have frequently appeared on exhibition tours in the Soviet Union and in the West.

The skaters held the title of Honorary Masters of Sport of the Soviet Union.

A Soviet sports official in Moscow, informed of the reported defection, expressed astonishment and said he could think of no reason why they should leap to the West.

"They had every benefit here," he said. "For sportsmen of that caliber, there are no problems."

After winning the gold medal at the Grenoble, France, Olympics in 1968, the skaters turned professional. State supervision of their activities has passed from the Soviet State Committee to the ministry of culture, which arranges most Soviet commercial shows abroad.

Belousova and Protopopov received high state honors and critical plaudits for their achievements. *The Great Soviet Encyclopedia* says the pair is known for its "grace, exactness of performance and lyricism."

Belousova is an engineer by professional, Protopopov a teacher. They lived in Leningrad.

Young controversy unabated

McHenry sworn in as U.N. envoy

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (R) — Black diplomat Donald McHenry took over Sunday as U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations from Andrew Young who resigned in the midst of a row with Israel last month.

McHenry, 42, whose quiet-spokenness is in contrast with Young's flamboyance, was sworn in at the White House.

The controversy which led to his predecessor's departure reverberated again at the ceremony.

President Jimmy Carter denied that Jewish leaders in the U.S. or anyone else had urged him to seek Young's resignation.

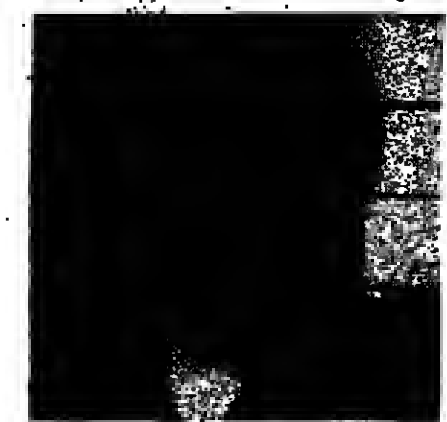
Young, one of Carter's key black supporters, quit during uproar over an unauthorized talk he had with an official of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). The meeting infuriated Israel.

The outcome of the incident soured relations between U.S. Jews and blacks. Carter referred to "my friend Andy Young" and described him as "a great American who served his country well."

He said McHenry's appointment reaffirmed U.S. commitment to ending racism and apartheid in South Africa and to bridging the gap between developed and developing nations.

Young, who plans to set up a private consultancy on international affairs, later referred to the succession as the passing of the baton.

"In a very real sense, I ran my part of the race and while I wasn't getting tired, my time expired," he said. "I really and truly have no regrets."



Donald McHenry

Questioned on television, Young said he would support Carter for the presidency again next year and forecast that Carter would not be challenged by Senator Edward Kennedy.

Young said "The thing that I'm afraid of most is that there is a fight in the Democratic Party that will make Senator Kennedy the nominee but make it impossible for him to win the election."

"And the reason why I stick with President Carter is that Senator Kennedy ought to be president — he will make a good president — but not in 1980."

McHenry, 42, a career diplomat unlike Young who was a political appointee, said at the swearing-in that the U.S. faced its toughest General Assembly session for 10 years.

Rhodesia talks in third week

Front agrees to white parliament seats

LONDON, Sept. 24 (AP) — Guerrilla leaders at the Zimbabwe Rhodesia peace talks reluctantly conceded to British demands Monday and proposed that the white minority be allowed 20 per cent of seats in a new parliament.

"This is a racist proposal," Ediso Zvobgo, spokesman for the Patriotic Front guerrilla movement's co-leader, Robert Mugabe, told reporters. "It is with sadness we have offered this to the British."

He was speaking at a news conference after an hour-long negotiating session with the British at the start of the third week of the talks.

Then he added pointedly: "We shall of course seek the abrogation of these provisions as soon as constitutionally possible."

British officials welcomed the move as "significant progress" towards getting the guerrillas and the opposing black-white

administration of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa agree to Britain's proposals for a new constitution.

Muzorewa, the country's first black premier, announced on Friday agreement with the "general principles" of the British draft.

The British proposals strip the three per cent white minority of its present power to block constitutional change and to control top posts for up to a decade.

Muzorewa, whose government depends on whites to run the army and the economy, said he wanted to retain the strong white powers. The Patriotic Front first proposed no special seats at all for whites.

Observers saw the Patriotic Front's move Monday — after a weekend of meetings with envoys from Black African states which harbor and support their fighters — as making a constitutional agreement highly likely.

This would leave the warring sides and Bri-

tain to tackle the far more difficult question of setting up a transitional administration and deciding the composition of a new army.

Britain and the Patriotic Front were still at variance Monday on how safe the 20 per cent white seats should be.

Britain wants the special representation for whites — who ruled for nearly nine decades until last June — to continue for 10 years.

Patriotic Front spokesmen said they want the seats removable at any time by a two-thirds vote of the 80 per cent black parliament.

Willie Musarurwa, spokesman for Mugabe's co-leader in the Front, Joshua Nkomo, said the white seats could endanger the future of the country's dwindling 230,000 white population.

"Whites must quickly sink into the masses because memories of their oppression will be there," he said.

British spokesman Nicholas Fenn, speaking on behalf of Monday's conference chairman Sir Ian Gilmour, told reporters: "I acknowledge the realism that has brought the Patriotic Front to this step."

Britain's insistence that the whites be allowed special seats reflects London's desire that they should not flee Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Key Democrats see Kennedy beating Carter

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24 (Agencies) — A majority of members of the Democratic Party's National Committee everywhere but in President Jimmy Carter's native South say the party's 1980 presidential nomination will go to Senator Edward M. Kennedy, a magazine survey shows.

U.S. News and World Report said responses from 105 committee members in all 50 states showed that 53 per cent believed that Kennedy would win the nomination in their state if the party's convention were held today. The committee is the national organizing force of the nation's largest political party.

Carter was rated ahead by 30 per cent of those polled, while the remaining 17 per cent said the situation was too close to call.

Released by Israelis

Dutch woman still backs PLO

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24 (AP) — Ludvina Janssen, home in Holland and free after serving half of her six-year sentence in Israel for aiding a Palestinian commando organization, said Monday Palestinians still had the right to armed struggle.

Janssen, 26, told Dutch newspapers that she remained devoted to the Palestinian cause — but not the way she was in 1976. She was arrested Sept. 24, 1976, on arriv-

ing at Ben Gurion Airport during a security check. The indictment brought by Israeli officials charged her with participating in a plot by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine to hijack an Air France plane.

"The Palestinian people should be able to develop themselves in freedom," Ms. Janssen said in interviews reported Monday.

"I'll remain devoted to the Palestinians' cause, but not the way I was in 1976. I've reached the conclusion that as a Dutch national I can devote myself to the Palestinian cause more effectively in another way... to make people conscious of what is happening to the Palestinians and to make clear that there is not an isolated struggle for freedom, but that this kind of struggle goes on in so many other places in the world."

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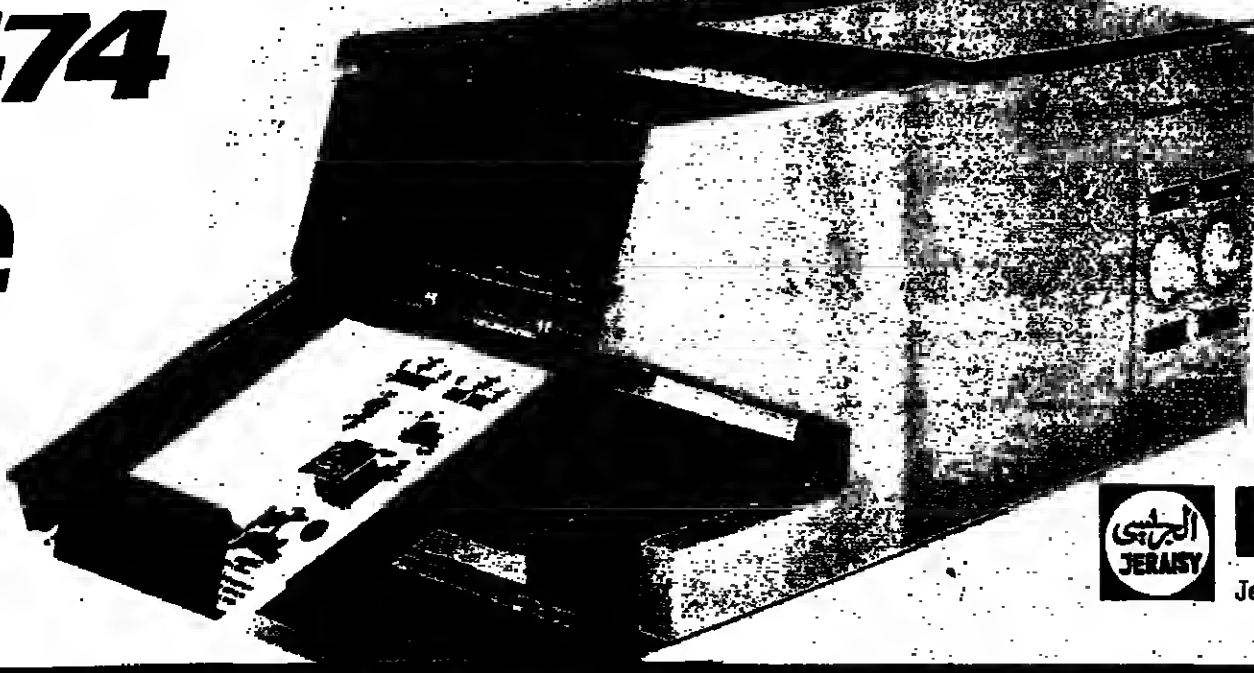
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